THE GIRL FROM FRISCO
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

THE GIRL FROM FRISCO
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

VOL. V NO. 76 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

NOTICE.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special Six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and there will be ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six Months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon. Rs.	2nd Saloon Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
,, Sydney	690	480
,, New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington).	870	660

12 Months' Return Tickets.

	Rs.	Rs.
To Melbourne	900	675
,, Sydney	945	720
,, New Zealand	1,080	855

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
19, Rampart Row,

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

K. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 129 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,657.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA.
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BIJAPURE.—Shivram Vasudeo Phodnis
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.— Taj. Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Great Western Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Hotel Majestic.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Esplanade Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Victoria Terminus Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Byculla Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Colaba Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Church Gate Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Grant Road Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Bandra Station.
BROACH—Hafijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal Kalianji Byvedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shanker Vishnu Wagh.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HYDERABAD SIND.—Jethmal Thakursingh.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 6

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund .....

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Pengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING an EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

CORRESPONDENTS AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Manila, Cebu	Bangkok. Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK: and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

Churchgate Street.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

The House that works for a REPUTATION ONLY.
A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE ZENITH
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars please apply to:—

ALI,
Secretary,
123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.
MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.
Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3, BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

VULLEY & SONS

(Late Partners of Vulley Hoosein & Co.)

Beg to inform the public that they have opened a smart Tailoring establishment at "Holland House next to Hotel Majestic" having a Competent Cutter. Orders executed at cheapest rates.

Perfect fit and Latest Style guaranteed.

Inspection most respectfully invited.

VULLEY & SONS,
Holland House.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 29TH MARCH, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of very rich high class Household Furniture by the Well-known Makers, such as Devji Canji and others, Solid Steel Framed Full Compass Ebonised Grand Cottage Piano by Schelhoff and Sons, Piano Company of New York, English Gramophone, Electric Lights, etc., etc.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. Mehta and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the 2nd Floor of No. 4, Kamal Mansions, Grants Buildings Colaba, the very valuable specially selected and made-to-order rich household furniture by the well-known makers Devji Canji and others, such as dining tables, dining chairs, mirrored side-boards, dinner waggons, rich Genoa velvet lined complete drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, rich teapoys rich jardineer, stands, roll top office table, solid steel framed full compass ebonised grand cottage piano by Schelhoff and Sons, Piano Company of New York, English gramophone, rich ornaments, rich pictures, rich brass flower pots, mirrored hatstands, rich bed-room selected double and single almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washing tables, iron double and single beds, rich lenolium, oil carpets, rich glass porcelain and platedware electric lights, etc., etc., the property of J. C. Burnett, Esq., late Chief Mechanical Engineer of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, proceeded to Calcutta and others.

Catalogues are printed and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY, the 31st March at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of Very Rich and Made-to-Order Household Furniture by Well-known Makers such as Roberts, Wimbridge, Devji Canji, Breslaur and Benjamin and others, Cottage Piano, Window Curtains, Baba Garries, English Glassware, Porcelainware and Platedware, etc.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at 4B, Imperial Mansions, Cuffe Parade, the very valuable specially selected and made-to-order handsome and substantial household furniture, such as telescopic dining tables for 12 persons, specially ordered dining chairs, artistic mirrored sideboards, substantial whatnets, rich dinner waggons, double meatsafes, silk tapestry lined complete drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, marble topped and wooden topped highly polished centre tables, solid iron framed grand cottage piano by well-known makers Collard and Collard, [illegible] chairs, revolving [illegible] cases, carved blackwood jardineer stands, rich vases. Master key, roll top office table, easy low and Curzon chairs, mirrored hatstands, verandah benches, rich solid teapoys, wall plates, wall brackets, table ornaments, rich carpets, card tables, glass door book cases, automatic window curtains, carved peer tables, baba garries, selected solid double and single glass and panel door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washing tables, iron double and single beds, wooden beds, gents' free wheel cycle towal horses, rich glass crockery and platedware, etc., etc., the property of J. S. Lambert, Esq., Deputy Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway and others.

The property of another gentleman:—
1 horse quiet in harness.
1 English Brougham at 4-30 p.m.
1 gents' free wheel cycle.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th March, 1917.

THE
TEXAS COMPANY
Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)
Petroleum and it Products.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosene Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS.

Southern Star 150° Rs. 7-9-0 per case.
Unicorn 125° Rs. 7-2-0 per case.

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. AHMED HUSEIN & Co.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

PICTURES & PHOTOS
Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates
KING & CO.,
Next to Evans Fraser's
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

BETTER THAN THE BEST.
BIKSON'S COFFEE
gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste it.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ..... Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country ..... Rs. 35 per annum.
Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

MISCELLANEOUS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

PHOTOGRAPHY—Wanted first class SILVER PAINTER. BACKHOUSE & Co., Poona. 7574

WANTED—Good SHORTHAND TYPIST with experience in book keeping and general office work. Apply stating experience and present salary to Box No. 680, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7563

WANTED for the Bandman Musical Comedy Company. Apply to Mr. WOLSELEY CHARLES at EXCELSIOR THEATRE between 10 a.m. and 1 noon or after 9 p.m. 7494

REQUIRED—A MILITARY SECRETARY for His Highness' Personal Staff. Salary up to Rs. 700, according to qualifications. Must be a Rajput of pure caste.

Applications must be accompanied with photograph, which should be sent before 31st March, to the

PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to H. H. Shri Sewai Maharaj Shiromani
Deo of Alwar (Rajputana).

WANTED

WANTED—PURCHASERS for one Overland Car with Willys Knight Engine. Apply SORABJI NOWROJI KHARE, 45, Apollo Street. 7580

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A new or second-hand LANCASHIRE BOILER of 28ft. or 30ft. by 7ft. or 8ft. with 100, 125 or 160 lbs pressure must be in good working order. Apply soon to Box No. 681, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7578

WANTED—Everybody to know that "Free Treatment of Accidents and Injuries" together with a Prospectus is sent free to any address by THE KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES (Jorasanko, Calcutta), *the Best and Biggest Ayurvedic House in India*, manufacturing GENUINE SHASTRIC Medicines and MACHINE-MADE TABLETS under direct supervision of its founder MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN, SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S.
Apply to-day at once.

VIVE LA FRANCE!

THE *FRENCH ROOM*, affiliated to the ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most pleasant forms, (2) practical help when they travel in France.

Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—12 H.P. Torpedo body BERLIET CAR, newly painted with four brand new tyres. The car is in excellent order. Price Rs. 5,500 (nett). Apply to P. G. MERCHANT, 7579 Girgaum Post Office No. 4.

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE.—ELECTRO MOTORS, all sizes, 3-phase, 460 volts. Send for particulars to Box No. 1000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITORS are requested to REMOVE their pictures before noon. 7512

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for contract of supply for five years of liquor in Indore State with effect from the 1st October, 1917. Tenders should reach this office on or before the 10th April, 1917, at 12 a.m. For conditions applications should be made to the Undersigned.

COMMISSIONER, ABKARI & SAYAR,
7536 Indore State.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 3rd April 1917, at 4 p.m., (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Account for the year ended 31st December 1916.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 2nd April 1917, to SATURDAY, the 21st April 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th March 1917. 7576

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of about 2 lakhs of Deodar B. G. Railway sleepers to be delivered in our depot at Jhelum or Mangla during the period 1st of October, 1917 to 30th of April, 1918. Offers should be sent in sealed covers to the undersigned so as to reach him not later than the 10th of April next.

ISHERDAS SAWHNEY,
M.A., LL.B.,
7545 Nawashehr via Abbottabad.

TO BE LET.

A BUNGALOW on the Parel Tank Road, No. 29, Bombay on the Hill with the accommodations of 4 side rooms, dining room, the Middle Hall (Drawing Room) with big Varandas on the front and back with a big Porch on which stands a spacious Bed Room with ten windows on all four sides airy, having a view of Kurla Mahalaxmi, Bandra, Bombay, and all surroundings. The Bungalow has got a large garden with a compound of 17,000 yards well furnished with fruit trees, Alphonso, Pier Mangoes etc., flowers of varieties with pots. A small double Storied open air Tea House, kitchen, stable accommodating 3 horses, carriages and syces, servants' outhouses, store rooms closets and privies. The rent will be Rs. 225 per month including the use of fruits and flowers etc., in the compound, otherwise Rs. 200 per mensem excluding the use of fruits and flowers. Please apply to H. H. W., C/o Messrs. King King & Co., Post Box No. 110, Bombay." 7543

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MOGI & Co., of Yokohama in Japan, who hitherto used to carry on business in Bombay as import Merchants in the name of their representative Mr. Toyokichi Hasegawa, will carry on import and export business from the First day of April, 1917 in their own name and style of Messrs. Mogi & Co. and that the said Mr. Toyokichi Masegawa is appointed as sole Manager of the said Messrs. Mogi & Co. throughout India.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1917.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
7575 Attorneys for Messrs. Mogi & Co.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN ARMSTRONG
DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 that all persons having claims against the late John Armstrong, late of Bangalore in the Native State of Mysore, European, who died at Bangalore on or about the 2nd day of August, 1915, and Letters of Administration (with the copy will annexed) of whose estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 20th day of March, 1917 to Nayan Harilal Pandia the Administrator in British India of the said deceased are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to Messrs. PANDIA and CO., Solicitors for the abovenamed Administrator at their office at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay, after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or the property as the case may be to the said Messrs. Pandia and Co. the attorneys of the abovenamed Administrator.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1917.
PANDIA & Co.,
Attorneys for Nayan Harilal Pandia Administrator in British India of the Estate and effects of John Armstrong deceased.
7487

LEGAL NOTICES

SALE ON THE PREMISES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 748 of 1916. O.S.

The BANK of BARODA, Ltd. ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
(1) MAMOOBAI, widow of BHIMJI BHANJI; (2) LAXMIDAS BHIMJI and (3) NANJI BHANJI ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 15th day of July, 1916, and the Consent Chamber order dated the 8th day of February, 1917, the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the respective premises, on the days following that is to say the property described under Lot No. 1 on MONDAY, the 19th day of March, 1917, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) the property described under Lot No. II on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1917, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) the property described under Lot No. III on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1917, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) the property described under Lot No. IV on THURSDAY, the 29th day of March 1917 at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title, and interest of the Plaintiffs and the Defendants abovenamed in the undermentioned Property:—Viz:

LOT NO. IV.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 293 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 717 New No. 6433 Old Survey No. 5910 and New Survey No. 2581 together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward 1352, 1353 Street Nos. 106, 108 and 108A all which premises are situate at Kazi Syed Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the Public Road on or towards the West by the passage for halalkhore partly belonging to Dada Israel and partly belonging to the said premises on or towards the North by the house of Dhunji Ebji and on or towards the South by the house of Poonjiaji Cawasjee which said premises were and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mamoobai widow of Bhimjee Bhanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Little and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at the Old Secretariat, Fort, Bombay or to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasjee Dinshaw and Company, Attorneys for the Defendants abovenamed at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1917.
H. H. WADIA,
7288 Commissioner.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, JIVRAJ and JAGANNATH LADKOJI GAVAND, both of Bombay Agri Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients Messrs. ARDESHIR BOMANJEE DUBASH and DARABSHA BOMANJEE DUBASH. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka vacant hilly land or ground situate lying and being at Dhakti or Small Sivree without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 11781/2 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 45, 202 etc. New Nos. 15108 etc., Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey No. 2A/2294 and bounded on the East by Government vacant land on the West by the public passage leading to Wadala on the North by the property of Anandrao Moreshwar and on the South by the property of Pandu Laxman Gawand which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes with other property under F Ward No. 2362 Street No. 1056 and were formerly and are now in the possession of the Vendors.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1917.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
7542 Purchasers' Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

ON THE 31st MARCH 1917
AT 6 P.M.

GRAND CONCERT

Under the distinguished patronage of
Their Excellencies
THE GOVERNOR & LADY WILLINGDON,
Who have kindly consented to be present.
Organized by LADY TATA
In aid of the New Nargole Hospital,
Which is in need of funds for completion of Buildings, etc.

The following well known names are amongst those on the programme:—

Mesdames Steele, Wakefield, Eldredge, Jamieson
The Misses Morgan, Mulla Firoze, P. F. Patuck, P. J. Ghandy, N. J. Modi, H. P Petit and Mulroney.

The Earl of Lathom, Mr. D. B. Binning and others, and Mr. and Mrs. J. McGrath in an amusing farce entitled

"LUNATICS."

Plan at Rose & Co.
PRICES Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
Boxes and Sofas as usual.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING AT 9-30
FOR THE FIRST TIME!
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
and
WOLSELEY CHARLES
present the
BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY
in their first Musical Comedy
this season
"THE BELLE of BOND STREET"
(Tittle Role
MISS DORA DOLARO)
A smart and up-to-date Musical Play
in 2 Acts. Book by Owen Hall
Music by Ivan Caryll.
Lyrics by Paul Rubens.
(From the Lyric Theatre, London.)
"THE BELLE of BOND STREET"
For the first time in India
DORA DOLARO as "The BELLE"
HALF PRICE MATINEE
NEXT SUNDAY AT 6 P.M.
Plan at ROSE & Co.
from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Daily.
After 7 p.m. Box plan at Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

EVERY EVENING AT 6-30
A Programme of Infinite Jest and Variety.
NICK WINTER AND THE KIDNAPPERS,
A Drama not to be taken seriously
WHEN CHARLIE WAS A CHILD
A Chaplin Skit.
"THE TENACIOUS LOVER"
(Comedy)
"ROSTER RABID RABBIT HUNT."
Instruction with Amusement.
EXCELSIOR PICTURES
For Cinema Recreation
BEFORE DINNER.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
TO-NIGHT
AT 9-45
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
A Purely
JAPANESE
VAUDEVILLE BILL
by
MISS TENKWA
AND HER COMPANY
Among the turns will be
GEISHA DANCE,
SAKURA (CHERRY BLOSSOM) DANCE,
with singing and Japanese Orchestra,
COMIC HUMAN CANARIES,
CYCLING FEATS,
MANY MAGIC AND
CONJURING TRICKS.

QUAINT SCENERY BROUGHT BY THE COMPANY WILL TRANSFORM THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE INTO A JAPANESE THEATRE FOR THE SEASON.

As elaborate preparations have to be made to fit up the stage there will be no show before dinner to-night. After to-night, the Company will perform twice daily at 5-45 and 9-45.

Seats may now be booked at Rose & Co.'s
Prices: Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2/8, Balcony Rs. 1/8, Gallery Rs. 1, & Annas 8. Boxes Rs. 10 to 35.

AMUSEMENTS.

SENSATION-LOVERS

ALL GO TO THE
WEST END CINEMA
THE THIRD INSTALMENT
OF THE
THRILLING SERIAL
GIRL from 'FRISCO
IS FULL OF
EXCITING INCIDENTS.
COME TO-NIGHT
At 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m. (S.T.)
WEST END CINEMA
Tel. No. 3400. New Churny Road.

"ET TU, BRUTE."

TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 & 10 P.M.

"JULIUS CÆSAR"

in 8 Wonderful Parts.

EMPIRE CINEMA

Trams from all over the City stop at the Door.

ELDORADO!!

ELDORADO!!
ITALIAN CINEMATOGRAPH
LAMINGTON ROAD.
Two minutes' walk from Grant Road, Tardeo and Foras Road Tram junctions.
TO-NIGHT—A GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME—TO-NIGHT
Including the Great Serial—The CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY.
CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY
The greatest of them all—The Crushing Super Serial, 45,000 ft.
The most stirring Episode now commences.
Come and see the daring and likable Hero: Maurice Castello.
Come and see Vanya Tosca, the best Screen Actress.
To-night a delirious excitement from start to finish.
THE FIGURE IN BLACK
AND
THE PHANTOM IMAGE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Directing Partner of the Eldorado Italian Cinematograph has secured the exclusive right for India, Burmah and Ceylon for the Greatest Film that Itala Film Co has produced since 12 years: entitled—MACISTE ALPINO.

Time—6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m. Extra Matinee.
PRIZE SHOWS ON SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS at 5 p.m.
Prices: Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4.
Soldiers and Sailors Half Price to all Classes.

OLYMPIA

This Week—Third Series.
"THE VAMPIRES"
AND
"The Grip of Evil"
Time and rates as usual.
OLYMPIA
SANDHURST ROAD—'PHONE: 1266.

NEW ALEXANDRA

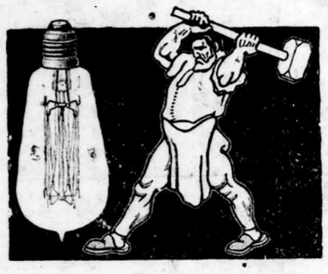
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Telephone 1882.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT
BEULAH
BEULAH
BEULAH
6,000 Feet. 5 Parts.
Adapted from the well known novel by
AUGUSTA J. E. WILSON.
featuring
The World's Greatest Dramatic Star
HENRY B. WALTHALL
UTHRICE NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45, 10-30.
SUAL HALF RATES. Re. 1 to As. 2.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

To-Night is the
NIGHT OF NIGHTS!
THE GREAT GALA NIGHT.
6-30 To-Night 10 p. m.
PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
presents
Bombay's Bewitching Star
MISS ESSIE JENNINGS.
MISS ESSIE JENNINGS
In the latest London Successes
The Great
RENVILLE ROBERTY
RENVILLE ROBERTY
In Bewildering
JAPANESE JUGGLERY
MISS MONA
MISS MONA
The ever welcome favourite
CHARLIE
CHARLIE
The whistling girl
THE
WARLEYS
WARLEYS
In their side splitting
EXCELSIOR SKETCH
And
THE WORLD RENOWNED
WALTZ ROMANCE
MISS IRENE BERYL
MISS IRENE BERYL
In delightful Songs and Dances including the famous classical
SLAVE DANCE
Above
MONSTER VARIETIES
Are Intercepted by a
Thrilling Circus Drama
4 FOUR DARE 4 DEVILS
Follow the Crowd
TO-NIGHT TO THE GAIETY.

Drawn-wire Metal Filament
BRILLIAN LAMPS



Prices defy competition.
Sole Importer:
THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Accounts of over 800 firms successfully represented by
INCOME TAX SPECIALISTS.
NAGINDAS AND MANEKLAL
A. L. A. A. (London), F. Inc. C. A.
21, CHURCH GATE STREET.
Telephone 2560.

What?

The Best Medium
To successfully approach the men of East Bengal and to advertise your goods

In Eastern Bengal
is the Herald its only daily organ, Subscription Rs. 15 per year, Rs. 8 for six months.

For East Bengal men
abroad, the best way to have at a nominal cost all the detail news of your homes

Is the Herald,
Bi-weekly, Rs. 5 for a year, Rs. 2 for six months in advances, Published from Dicca.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 26th

		Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" "	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	300
" "	Sales of East Indian	400
" "	Imports	14,000
Mid. Americans		12.52
Egyptian F. G. F.		23.10
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)		May. 19.05 / July. 18.90 / Oct. 18.45 / May. 18.53 / July. 18.43

New Orleans 10 a.m.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 26th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
March	12.24	
Mar.-Apl	12.13	+12
Apl.-May	12.06	
May-June	12.01	
June-July	11.94	
July-Aug.	11.87	+13
Aug.-Sept.	11.71	
Sept.-Oct.	11.56	
Oct.-Nov.	11.50	
Nov.-Dec.	11.44	+17
Dec.-Jan.	11.42	
Jan.-Feb.	11.41	
Feb.-Mar.	11.39	+18
Mar.-Apl.	11.39	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 26th

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
March	12.28	
March-April	12.17	+16
April-May	12.10	
May-June	12.05	
June-July	11.99	+18
July-Aug.	11.83	+19
Aug.-Sept.	11.79	+21
Sept.-Oct.	11.66	+23
Oct.-Nov.	11.57	+24
Nov.-Dec.	11.52	
Dec.-Jan.	11.50	+25
Jan.-Feb.	11.48	
Feb.-Mar.	11.47	
March-April	11.47	+26

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, March 26th.

Months.	To-day's price.	
May	22.16	+20
July	21.95	
Nov.	20.60	+15

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, March 26th.

M. G. Bengal Good		9.77
" " Fully Good		9.85
" " Fine		10.30
" No. 1 Oomra Good		10.47
" " " Fully Good		10.65
" " Fine		10.90
" Broach Good		11.09
" " Fully Good		11.37
Jawa	35 0 0	5 0 0
Arandi	37 0 0	....
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 4 9	
Linseed May	9 1 6	
Linseed Sept.	10 0 0	(Nominal)
" Fine		12.05
" Scinde Good		9.87
" " Fully Good		10.05
" " Fine		10.30

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 23rd.

Day's Exports to Great Britain		9,000
" " to Continent		Nil
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		18.63 Unchgd
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		9 5/8
Demand Bills		4.75.55
Silver Commercial Bars		72½
		Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports		92,000
" Exports to Great Britain		28,000
" " to France and Continent		29,000
" " to Japan		10,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports		1,220,000
" " at Interior Ports		2,057,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 23rd.

Bar Silver Spot	35 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Dull.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5½ per cent. since 18th Jan. 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 3/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
" " " 6 "	5 1/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day market loans	4 3/8
Consols 2½%	53
Rupee Paper 3½ %	44½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	66
Government Securities 3%..	56
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.80

London, Mar. 26th.

Bar Silver Spot	35 3/4

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar. 23rd

3½% 1925—1928	£86
4½% 1925—1945	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 23rd.

WHEAT:
SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Afloat	79/6

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Feb.-March Value	82

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Sellers	100
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May	95
Toria Rapeseed Mar.-April	98

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Value	108
Linseed Calcutta March-April Value	107

London, Mar. 24th.

Linseed Calcutta March-April Sellers	106/6

London, Mar. 23rd.

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£147
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£136½
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Mar.-Apl.	22/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Mar.-Apl.	22/9
do. do Karachi Mar.-Apl.	22/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-Apl.	24/6
do. do. Bombay Mar.-Apl.	24/9
do. do Karachi Mar.-Apl.	24/10

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-April Buyers	3/3
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June	3/12

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Mar. 28th.

Description.		DELIVERY April 1917	May 1917	Spot Cotton.
Broach,	Good M G	485/6	—	—
Broach,	Fine M G	413/4	414/5	405/12
Bengal,	F.G. M G	..	..	285/95
Bengal,	Fine M G	..	311	295/95
Bengal,	Superfine M G	..	..	310/20
Rajpipla,	Fine M G	..	..	295/95
Sind Pasfah,	Fine M G	..	..	295/95
Kham. Akola	Fine M G	..	375	345/95
Ellich/Amraoti	Fine M G	..	..	345/95
Dhamg./Pulgaon	Fine M G	..	..	360/75
Yeotmal,	Fine M G	..	..	355/75
Nagpore,	Fine M G	..	..	375/85
Hingt./Wardha	Fine G.M.	..	..	377/87
Khandeish,	Fine M.G.	..	362	330/45
Khandeish,	F.G. M.G.	..	332	310/25
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	300/10
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	..	..	335/45
Indore,	I.G. M.G.	..	..	..
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	295/00
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	..	..	340/50
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	325/35
SawGinned Dharwar	Good	..	..	—
Coompta,	GoodM G	430	..	..
Westerns,	Good M G	415	..	..
Westerns,	Good H G	410	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA 28th March, 1917, 4-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine Good.	Fully Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M G)	318	308	298	.. Ready
Bengals (M G)	..	313	301	..
Selnde-Punjab (M G)	323	313	303	.. Ready
	..	316	306	.. 25th Mar. 17
Khandesh (M G)	..	362	332	.. Ready &
	..	..	..	.. 25th Mar. 17
Jalna (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	355	.. Ready
Barsee (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	389	.. Ready
Nandid Good (Fair-Staple.)	..	..	428	.. Ready
Akola Khamg. Karanja (M.G.)	..	372	352	.. Ready & 25th Mar. 17
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	370	348	.. Ready & 25th Mar. 17
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	374	359	.. Ready & 25th Mar. 17
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	377	362	.. Ready & 25th Mar 17
Nagpore Kamptl/M.G.	..	390	378	.. Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	383	..	.. 25th Mar, 17
Brosch (M G.)	..	386	..	.. 25th Mar. 17
	..	415	409	.. Ready
	..	414	..	.. 25th Mar 17
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	412	..	406 1/25th Apl. 17
Wadhwan (H.G.)	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)	..	353	341	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	415 May/June 17
Sawgd. Po arwa	..	..	..	413 May/June 17
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	420 May/June 17
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	410 May/June 17
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	420 May/June 17

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Mar. 28th—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45 0 0	6 11 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 0 0	6 11 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	45 0 0	6 11 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 0 0	6 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 0 0	6 6 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	6 3 0	6 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 4 0	8 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 11 0	8 1 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	45 0 0	8 12 0
" Gajar 75 25	43 0 0	8 9 0
" Gajar 50 50	41 0 0	8 4 0
" Black	38 0 0	7 12 0
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	38 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 4 0	6 8 0

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged.
Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank D. Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 188.
3 Months Sight France Frcs. 194½.
30 days Sight Hongkong Rs. 166½.
30 days Sight Shanghai Rs. 242.
60 days Sight Japan Rs. 151½.
Bank D. D. on New York Rs. 310½.

BULLION.

The silver market is quiet as London rates have dropped to 35-11d.
English Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-15.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 87.
Silver 1 Sett Ex-duty 87-4.
Silver 2 Sett (May) Ex-duty 87-6.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 67.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan at 80.

SHARES.

The market for Mill shares opened quite steady with a fair amount of business passing. There was more business doing for April settlement and a fair amount of budlies was also done.

Sandards were placed at prices varying from 1,495 to 1,507/8, Madhawjis from 1,700 to 1,725, Crescents from 202/8 to 207/8, X. D. Currimbhoys from 302/8 to 3078, X. D. Fazulbhoys from 670 to 680 X. D. Indian Bleaching from 292/8 to 300. Pearls from 447/8 to 482/8.

Nagpurs were steady at 2,340. Davids at 480. Indore Malwa at 445. Kastoorchands improved to 1,140.

Simplex were steady at 615. Swadeshis at 1,770.

Tata Iron ordys were placed between 237/8 and 242/8 and defds were quoted at 920. Shivraipurs have declined to 41 and Central India Mining to 55. Katni ordys were steady at 247/8 and defds at 825.

Steams were quoted at 265 and Bombay Trams were steady at 320.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at 1,395 and Eastern Banks at 66 C. D.

In Railway shares there was practically nothing doing.

The market closed steady.

WHEAT AND COTTON.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Departmental returns show that the total imports of wheat by rail, river, and sea (foreign and coastwise) into the ports of Bombay, Karachi, and Calcutta for the week ending the 3rd March, 1917, were 17,473 tons, as against 6,507 tons and 6,598 tons for the corresponding period of 1916 and 1915, respectively. For the same period the total exports by sea to foreign countries amounted to 5,469 tons, as against 295 tons and 908 tons in the corresponding period of 1916 and 1915, respectively. These weekly figures of exports represent wheat entered for shipment, excluding in certain cases only the short shipments reported during the period.

The imports of wheat by rail, river, and sea from the beginning of April to 3rd March 1917, were:—

	Tons.
Into Bombay	221,710
Into Karachi	715,107
Into Calcutta	181,729
Total	1,118,546

This total shows an increase of 23 per cent. over the total imports (912,616 tons) in the corresponding period of 1915-16.

The exports of wheat by sea to foreign countries from the beginning of April to 3rd March, 1917, were:—

	Tons.
From Bombay	44,894
From Karachi	672,787
From Calcutta	7,891
Total	725,572

The quantities exported in the corresponding period of 1915-16 and 1914-15 were 643,133 tons and 708,772 tons, respectively.

The arrivals of raw cotton into Bombay by rail and sea (foreign and coastwise) during the week ending the 3rd March, 1917, were 52,646 bales of 400lbs. each, as against 123,698 bales and 112,694 bales in the corresponding period of 1916 and 1915, respectively. The arrivals from the beginning of the present season (1st September) were 1,355,197 bales, a decrease of 28 per cent. as compared with the figures (1,890,508 bales) of the corresponding period of 1915-16, but an increase of 21 per cent. over the figures (1,119,598 bales) for 1914-15.

The total imports during the week ending the 3rd March, 1917, of cotton piecegoods by sea from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, and Rangoon amounted to 34 million yards, as against 30 million yards and 33 million yards in the corresponding period of 1916 and 1915, respectively. The total quantity of piecegoods (Indian and foreign) despatched during the same period by rail from the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and Madras amounted to 2,524 tons, as against 2,386 tons in 1916 and 2,518 tons in 1915.

THE DISCOVERERS OF NEPTUNE.

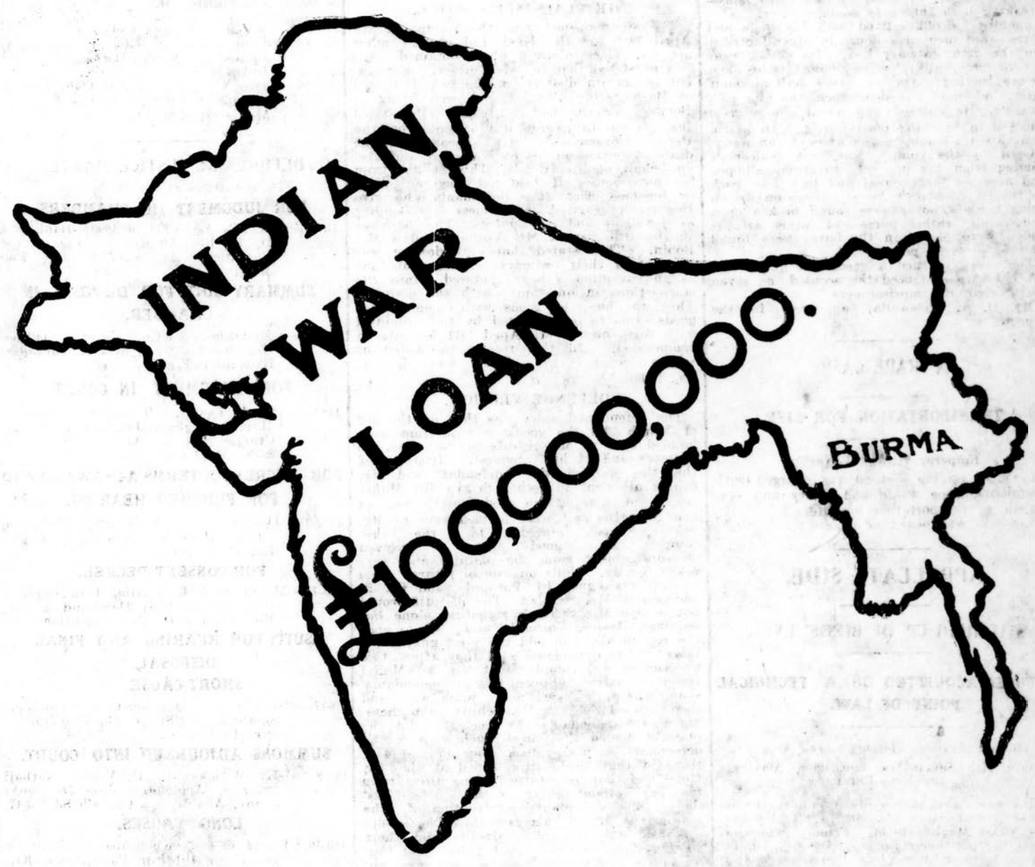
TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In its article on "Rioting in Berlin," the "Advocate of India" in its issue of the 24th instant, inter alia states, "They are the inevitable corollary of what has gone before, exactly as Herschel's discovery of the planet Neptune, which he has never seen, was the mathematically certain result of his paper calculations." Your contemporary has evidently made a mistake in ascribing to Herschel, the discovery of the planet Neptune This error is the more striking as there is a romance attached to the discovery of Neptune, which any tyro in science knows. It was the independent calculation of Leverrier of France and Adam of Cambridge that led to the discovery of the planet in 1845. Herschel died in 1822. The actual discoverer of Neptune was Encke of Berlin, who pointed his telescope to the exact spot in the Heavens, indicated, by Leverrier and Adams and discovered the wandering star, that disturbed the laws of attraction of Jupiter and Uranus, which Leverriers and Adams could not account for, except by the presence of an unknown planet in the outer orbits of these two. Yours, etc.

ELEVE DE KAMMARION.

25th March, 1917.

GERMANY WATCHES YOU
GERMANY FEARS YOU ::



☞ It is YOUR Duty
to Find the Money.

THE COAL MUDDLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We are living in exceptional times and we are expected to hold our breath while exceptional measures are being taken to meet the new conditions created by the war. But it is impossible to look on in silence when we feel that the remedial measures adopted for the proper control of an important article of daily consumption are worse than the disease itself. That this has been so in the case of the Indian Coal trade will be clearly seen from the awkward position in which all persons connected with it have been placed and Bombay being the biggest consumer of Coal on this side of India has suffered the most in consequence.

From the general aim of the speeches at the meeting of the local Chamber of Commerce the other day, it would seem that all was well with the coal trade and that everything possible was being done to minimise the serious inconvenience which consumers are experiencing; but to a close observer of the events of the past two and a half years the whole affair presents a sad spectacle of carelessness, inefficiency, and unpreparedness.

In normal times, shortage of wagons for coal during the months January to May was a standing complaint. The War broke out in August 1914 and soon after the carrying of Coal by steamer from Calcutta to Bombay became an impossibility. But still there was nothing abnormal about it during the whole of 1915, the market remaining as before in spite of the traffic being diverted to the Railways. About the beginning of 1916, however, the scarcity of wagon supply for coal began to be seriously felt and a series of coal traffic Conferences met at the instance of the Railway Board to consider how the situation was to be met in future. At one of these the G. I. P. Railway argued that it did not pay them to carry coal and that if an increase was given in the rate of freight charged for coal, all would go well in future and that they would borrow a large number of wagons from a sister Railway. This was agreed to take effect from September 1916. But there was no immediate relief till the following June. During the monsoon the wagon supply was free but the Railway Board adhered to their policy of silent supervision. Either they had not the capacity to look ahead and be prepared for the contingencies of the coming year or they had not the desire to inform the public of the impending famine which was on as early as December 1916 in spite of the Railway's getting Rs. 14 per ton extra for carrying coal. The workings of the Railway Board were so mysterious that no body could prove their real meaning. For some time the collieries reported that supply of wagons to the public was nil. Then for some weeks, off and on, both the Jubbulpore and the Nagpur routes were closed and no body in Bombay or the mofussil knew when or whether he would get his coal. For some reason best known to themselves the Railway Board never took the trouble to forewarn the manufacturers about the period of scarcity; and all the steps taken for relieving the stress show that they were patch work and nothing more.

All the while at the meetings of such Conferences flings were being made at the poor coal merchants, who were scornfully called middlemen and at whose doors all the blame was laid for inflating the prices. Now as every body knows coal in not capable of being "held" as is the case with cotton and silver and other articles And compared to cotton coal has no speculative business. The middle man who had large contracts both with the Collieries and the manufacturers and general acted as a buffer, absorbing the shocks of both, came in for a good deal of unmerited abuse. But inspite of all that was done to prevent the market going higher in February 1917 it went up to Rs. 42 per ton in Bombay, whereas in February 1915 the market never rose beyond Rs. 18 per ton. Then in order to cover all mistakes of the past the system of controls as applied in the United Kingdom was copied here, probably with eyes open, and a committee of control was appointed; which worked with the local Chamber as a sort of sub-committee. The latter body again delegated their powers to one firm of middlemen which is entrusted with the work of doling out coal whenever starvation is felt.

All the laborious patch work process has caused a lot of harm to the industries, so much so that on one occasion the G. I. P. Railway had to buy locally and pay a heavy price in order to keep its locomotives running. And even now we do not know if the manufacturers are at the end of their troubles. The net results are (1) dislocation of the market causing endless trouble in the matter of previous contracts of purchases and sales; (2) the continual dread of coal shortage for the manufacturers and the consequent heart burning and (3) The handing over of the Chambers monopoly to one favourite firm of coal dealers to the exclusion of all others.

Had the Committee of Control been able to send two wagons of Coal where one used to be sent before we would have been immensely grateful. But as matters stand an amount of time energy and money have been wasted in order to make confusion worse confounded. It is really a very poor exhibition of official genius.—Yours, etc.

M.

Bombay, 28th March 1917.

HIGH COURT

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSION.

SEVEN YEARS' HARD LABOUR FOR HOUSE-BREAKER.

(Before Juustice Macleod and a Common Jury.)

Emperor v. Chagan Dhanji.

The accused was charged under section 454 of the I. P. C. with having committed house-breaking with intent to commit theft. One Samaldas Laloobhai lived with his uncle and three other men in a house in Musjid Street. On the 20th January last. Samaldas went out to fetch milk, having padlocked his door before leaving. On his return half an hour later, he found the door open and the lock missing. He entered and found the accused engaged in breaking open boxes. An alarm was raised whereupon the accused ran away, chased by the complainant. A policeman coming from the opposite direction stopped and arrested the accused and took him back to the complainant's house, where on search being made 4 boxes were found broken open and a cap, leather purse and other articles which were placed in the boxes were found on the accused's person.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty and his Lordship sentenced the accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. D. A. Ghaswalla appeared for the Crown.

A RAPE CASE.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

Emperor v. Abdul Karim

In this case the accused was charged with committing rape was found guilty and sentenced to transportation for life.

The case was heard *in camera*.

APPELLATE SIDE.

STITCHING UP OF BIRDS' EYES.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED ON A TECHNICAL POINT OF LAW.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

IBRAHIM MIR SHIKARI OF KOLHAPUR, APPLICANT v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. J. B. Vachha, First Class Magistrate of Poona who convicted the petitioner for an offence under Section 3 (b) of Act XI of 1890 (Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

The facts are briefly stated in the judgment below which was delivered by Mr. Justice Batchelor.—

"The applicant before us has been convicted under clause (b) of Section 3 of the prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act of 1890. The facts are briefly these.—The applicant purchased certain storks or "Saras" and was conveying them by train from Indore to Kolhapur. They were young birds and prior to applicant's purchasing them their eyes had been sealed or stitched up in accordance with the practice which appears to be prevailing in India as it certainly prevails or used to prevail in England. At the Poona Station it was noticed that the birds' eyes were thus stitched up and were bleeding. A complaint was lodged against the applicant who had been convicted. The learned Magistrate remarked that this process of stitching up eyes of storks and hawks was in itself a cruel practice. But the question before us is not whether that practice is cruel but whether the requirements of that section are satisfied. Words of that section so far as they are material to us are these:—"If any person in any place to which the public have any access binds or carries any animal in such manner or position as to cause such animal. . . . shall be punished."

REAL INTENTION OF THE LAW.

It is not questioned that the birds were not animals within the section or that the platform of the Poona Station was not such a place as satisfied the words of the section. But it is contended by the learned counsel for the applicant that the words which I have cited show that the intention of the legislature is not to punish any form of Cruelty but to punish only such Cruelty as is inflicted on an animal by causing it unnecessary pain or suffering by reason of the position or the manner in which the animal is found to be carried. That appears to me to be the real intention of the language used. But I do not think it can be said here that the unnecessary pain or suffering which these birds endured was attributable to the manner of position in which they were carried. It is not contended that the applicant bound them in that place, so that we are concerned only with the question whether he carried them in the manner or position which the section forbids. Assuming that the Railway Company's carrying of the birds was the applicant's carrying yet, I am opinion that the Cruelty, if any, was caused by the stitching of the eyes and not by the manner or position in which the birds were carried in the luggage van of the train. The method and position in which they were carried were admittedly usual and they added to the pain which had already presumably been caused by the sealing.

PROVISIONS NOT WIDE ENOUGH.

I am forced, therefore, though with some regret to the conclusion that the provisions of the Act are not wide enough to cover this particular form of Cruelty. The application must therefore be allowed, the conviction must be set aside and the accused acquitted and discharged and fine, if paid by him, to be refunded to him.

Mr. C. H. Setalwad with Mr. W. B. Pradhan appeared for the applicant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CURIO—DEALERS AT LAW.

CLAIM FOR RETURN OF OLD CHINA BOWL AND PLATE.

(Before Justice Martens.)

Haji Mahomed Mehdi Malektojar ... Plaintiff.

v/s.

C. Vorhaid & Co. ..... Defendants

The plaintiff in this case sued the defendants for the return of an old China bowl, the value of which he stated to be about Rs. 10,000 and an old China plate, which he valued at Rs. 3,000 or alternatively for damages. By an order of the Court the present suit was limited to the former point; the question of the quantum of damages, if any, standing over. The defence was that these articles although originally entrusted to the defendants' for sale were at the plaintiff's request, handed to a Mr. Schulz of Paris for sale as long ago as March 1913. The plaintiff denied having made any such request or that he even knew the goods were with Mr. Schulz until March 1916.

The controversy mainly ranged round five receipts and one letter the receipts referred to being two receipts given on the 6th April 1911 & 7th April 1913 by the defendants to the plaintiff; a receipt for the bowl given on the 5th June 1911 by the defendants to the plaintiff; a receipt for the bowl and plate given on the 3rd March 1913 by Schulz to the defendants; and a receipt for other articles not the subject of the present suit given on the same 3rd of March 1913 by Schulz to the plaintiff. The two receipts sued on in this action were of 5th June 1911 for the bowl and of 7th April 1913 for the plate. The letter referred to was a letter of the 4th October 1913 from the defendants to Schulz.

THE PLAINTIFF'S STORY.

The story opened with the receipt of 6th April 1911 for the bowl and certain other articles. The plaintiff who obtained this receipt stated that he was formerly a governor of certain districts in the neighbourhood of Bushire, but that he had been living in Bombay for the last 15 years. He stated that he was in receipt of a pension from the Persian Government and it appeared that he dealt in curios on his own account and also on behalf of his friends. This he did from his own house. He did not keep any shop or business office. The defendants who give this receipt carried on business in Bombay as jewellers and boot-makers. The partners in the firm were a Mr. Vorhaid and a Mr. Robin. They stated that curio-dealing was no part of their ordinary business but that as an exception they entered into the transactions in question with the plaintiff. That was how the goods with some other goods came to be deposited by the plaintiff with them on the 6th April 1911 for sale on commission. In this receipt the value or selling price of the bowl was put at Rs. 10,000.

DEFENCE VERSION.

The defendants' story was that on the 3rd of March 1913 the goods in question were handed over to Mr. Schulz in the plaintiff's presence and at his request. It appeared that the plaintiff, the defendant and Mr. Schulz all went to gether to the Taj Mahal Hotel and there certain goods not the subject matter of the suit were handed over to Mr. Schulz, as stated in the receipt the goods were received on consignment from the plaintiff and were taken by Mr. Schulz on sale or return. This receipt was signed by Vorhaid and Co. in addition to Mr. Schulz. The plaintiff would not accept Mr. Schulz's signature alone but required Messrs. Vorhaid and Co., to sign the receipt also and add the word guaranteed there. The defendants said that after this transaction was completed at the Taj Mahal Hotel the parties adjourned to the defendants' shop, where the bowl and plate were and then handed over to Mr. Schulz, who there upon gave defendants the receipt. But the plaintiff denied that any such visit to the defendants' shop ever took place on that day. He said that the matter ended at the Taj Hotel and that he returned home direct from the Taj without going to the defendants' shop. The defendants' explanation of the reason why Mr. Schulz gave them the receipt was that the plaintiff already had their receipts for the bowl and plate and that consequently Mr. Schulz made out a receipt at the plaintiff's request to the defendants.

With regard to the letter of the 4th of October abovementioned the defendants' story was that this was the second of the two letters they had written to Mr. Schulz on the same day. In the first one they asked Mr. Schulz to return all the goods belonging to plaintiff. With regard to the second letter they said that the plaintiff came to the shop on the 4th October after the first letter was written and requested them to tell Mr. Schulz to return all the goods except the bowl and plate, which latter goods Mr. Schulz could keep for the time as they belonged to the plaintiff, whereas the other goods did not. Accordingly in the presence of the plaintiff this letter was written to Mr. Schulz.

The plaintiff however urged that this letter was a bogus one and was concocted by Mr. Robin long after the ostensible date.

At the trial the defendants admitted the receipts of the 5th June 1911 and that of the 7th April 1913 which were the receipts sued on and his Lordship accordingly held that the onus was on the defendants to show what had become of the bowl and the plate.

Mr. J. H. Vakil and Mr. Inverarity appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Bahadurji appeared for the defendants

PLAINTIFF'S STORY HELD UNRELIABLE

His Lordship, after setting out the facts in the course of his judgment observed that among other things he had to decide whether the bowl and the China plate mentioned were given to Mr. Schulz at the request of plaintiff for sale or return or on commission in March 1913 and whether the defendants were liable to return the bowl and the plate or to pay their respective values. In his Lordships opinion the story told by the plaintiff was absolutely unreliable. The true story was that told by the defendants, namely that Mr. Schulz had this bowl and plate in accordance with an arrangement arrived between the plaintiff and the defendants and Mr. Schulz and that the prices and values were those fixed by the plaintiff. In his Lordship's opinion the letter of the 4th October 1913 was a genuine letter and was written under the plaintiff's instructions with reference to the bowl and plate as stated in that letter. His Lordship also held that the defendants were not liable to return the bowl and the China plate to the plaintiff or pay the respective values thereof.

SUIT DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

His Lordship accordingly dismissed the suit with costs, remarking that in conclusion he wished to acknowledge the assistance he had derived from the able arguments of Mr. Vakil and Mr. Bahadurji for their respective clients.

Attorneys for the plaintiff —Messrs. Payne and Co.

Attorneys for the defendants.—Messrs. Mulla and Mulla.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 29TH OF MARCH, 1917.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE HEATON,

In the Division Court No. 52.

At 3-30 p.m.

FOR ARGUMENT.

56-16-337-16.—Jamsetji R & D, B G Horniman v. Surajmal B Mehta, Craigie B & Caroe.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR DISMISSAL.

955-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Bai Tehmina Ardesir Lal v. Merwanji Nusserwanji Panday, Jehangir G & B.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

700-14.—Captain & V, Jethabhai Hirji v. Nenbai widow, Maneklal & Co.

201-17.—Mulji & Tha, Laxman Satooji Dere v. Bhikubai widow, Pandia & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1033-16.—F P Pavri, Bai Fatmabai widow v. Ebrahim Ismail, Motichand & D.

935-15.—Edgelow G W & Co., Mahomedalli Adamji Peerbhoy & ors v. The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson.

1310-16.—N C Dalal, Vithal Dewji Kangootkar v. Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar, Payne & Co.

1176-16.—Little & Co., Lakhmidas Dwarkadas v. Dwarkadas Tokarsey & ors, Maneklal & Co., Madh K & Ch, Ard H D & Co., Capt & V.

719-16.—N C Dalal, Bhagwandas Vithaldas Patel v. Upendranath Purshutham Vijaykar & ors, Edg G W & Co.

1413-15.—Madh K & Ch, Dungarsi Lakhmidas v. Keshavji Meghji & Co. a firm, Ard H D & Co.

S C Ct 596-22439-16.—Mulla & M, Ratanji Virpal & ors v. Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Payne & Co.

934-16.—Bhimji & Co., Anantrao Bhicaji Subnis v. Napu Patramal & c. Judah & S.

683-16.—Ragh N & Co., Hafez Abdul Sakoor a firm v. Mowji Lndha & anr, Madhowji K & Ch.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR JUDGMENT (IN CHAMBERS.)

In Re G & W's Act VIII of 1890.—Daph F & D, In Re Ahialyabai a minor v. Parshuram Atmaram Mahtre, Pet. Mulji & Tha.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBER.

259-17.—Sgonderdas & Co., Messrs Oilmal Hotechand & Co. a firm v. Durgadass Banshidar & ors.

FOR JUDGMENT IN COURT.

1182-15.—S A Tyabji, Bhicoobai widow v. Haribа Raghuji Jambookar & ors, Craigie B & C., Amin & D, Manch & N, M B Chothia.

FOR DECREE IN TERMS AT AWARD AND FOR FURTHER HEARING.

1462-15.—Dastur & Co., Narsingirji Mafg Co. Ld v. Bholabhai Nanabhai & ors, Edg G W & Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

980-15.—Mehta D & L, Ratilal Gandabhai & anr v. Gulabbhai Deochand & anr, Motichand & D, To be mentioned.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

70-17.—Patell & Ez, Maneckshaw Dadabhoy Shethna v. Steve Buckingham & anr, In Person.

SUMMONS ADJOURNED INTO COURT.

O S 244-17.—Motichand & D, Vithoo Nathaji Ingle v. Apolonario Jose De Souza & anr, Ard H D & Co., Ch Sd 6-3-17.

LONG CAUSES.

183-16.—Payne & Co., Khensabai widow & anr v. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt., & ors, Patell and Ez, Payne & Co. As Part Heard, 5-2-17.

S C 183-17.—Motichand and D, Vithaldas Ishwardas Parekh v. Anant Kashinath Wagle & anr, Judah & S, M & N.

C C 1343-16.—Amin and D, Shamji Champsey v. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ld, Crawford B & Co.

C C 1204-16.—Patell and Ez, Abdul Husein Abdul Karim v. Messrs. E F Kavarana a firm, Mulla and M.

657-16.—N C Dalal (For a pauper), Purshotamdas Madhowji v. Javerchand Naranji and anr, Shroff D and D.

1037-16.—S A Tyabji (For a pauper), Korba Erayya Sayanna v. Karba Sayanna Erayya & ors, Purnanand & Co.

930-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Purshotamdas Harkissondas v. The Central India Spg Wg & Mfg Co. Ltd. Wadia G & Co.

METAL AND HARDWARE.

MERCHANTS AT KARACHI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On Wednesday, the 14th instant, some of the leading Metal and Hardware Merchants of Karachi met at the Undersigned's residence. The occasion for the meeting arose out of advice from Agents in the United Kingdom to their constituents in Karachi to submit Certificates of priority to enable them to accept and execute orders in future. The grant of Certificates has been made contingent upon merchants shewing that their requirements are for *bona fide* war purposes. Although Government daily take their supplies from local merchants, it will be difficult for the latter to state at the time of their indents submitted to their agents that the material ordered out by them will be required for war purposes. The prevalent practice for Government here is to invite tenders for their requirement and buy them from the cheapest tenderer. Whereas, therefore Government draw for their supplies on local merchants, the latter could not say when and whether the stocks held by them would be taken up by Government. This and other difficulties having been anticipated, it was decided at the above meeting to form an Association of merchants and represent the matters to Government. It was also decided to make a representation to Government with regard to the composition of the local Priority Committee which is in no way representative of merchants. Also there are no Indian gentlemen on it. Considering that the majority of Metal and Hardware Merchants are Indians, the Association which is about to be formed will seek by all legitimate means to have their grievances remedied.—Yours, etc.

BHEERUMAL LEKHRAJ.

Karachi.

A BEGGAR'S WEALTH.

RS. 1789 FOUND ON PERSON AFTER DEATH

The dead body of a Syrian Christian beggar was found on the verandah of the first floor in Sitaram's Building near the Crawford Market on Tuesdaay at about 3 p.m. The deceased's name was Abraham Zabouka and he died of general debility as a result of starvation. On his belongings being searched by Deputy Inspector Fitzerald the latter found in a belt, which was hidden under the mattress, a sum of £118 in addition to Rs. 7 and some Turkish coins, all told about Rs. 1,789-8-0. The deceased was aged about 75.

BHARWARI RAILWAY COLLISIONS.

ASSISTANT STATIONMASTER SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 28.

In the Bharwari Railway collision case Babu Tapti Prasad, Assistant Stationmaster, has been found guilty on both charges and held responsible for the accident which resulted in loss of life and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

THE COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Lately many articles on the management of the Sydenham College have appeared in your paper. In most of them there have been some mistakes of omission as well as commission, probably due to lack of inside knowledge. Much emphasis has been laid on some points, and very appropriately. Those points are:—

(1) Necessity of specialization in subjects, in which the professors are called upon to prepare the students.

(2) The hours, for which each lecturer of the present staff, takes the students.

(3) The extent, to which the Board is responsible for the management of the College, and

(4) Is the education given quite up to the expectations of those, who brought about the opening of this College.

As regards the first point every one will concede that specialised lecturers are desirable provided the present State of our purse permits it, and the benefit accrued is in proportion to the sacrifice incurred by not spending the money on some other useful object. The above statement is general. Coming to the particular case of higher Geography, an important subject in itself no doubt, it is by far less important than others taught at the College, for instance Advanced Banking, Advanced Book-keeping Advanced Economics, Science of Industrial Organization, and Actuarial Science, all of which are prescribed by the University as the subjects, from which the students have to select one as their special subject. Well, sir, the last two of these subjects are not taught at all on account of the alleged reason that suitable lecturers cannot be had. The lecturer in Advanced Banking is also the lecturer in Elementary principles of Currency. He has specialized in neither. How is it that specialized professor is not necessary for a much more important subject than Geography? Sir, this argument was created for the benefit of Mr. Chaubal to silence the non-officials. Specialization is by no means insisted upon. A professor of Banking and Currency may not read the latest currency report, he may not go through the trade returns of India, and he may not scan the advertisements of the local banks to see their rates of discount, interest on deposits, etc. I am not making this allegation without facts. Anybody remembering the controversy between "K" and "M. L. Tannan" carried on in the "Times of India," will painfully acknowledge it. The Eastern Bank and the National Bank of India mention in their advertisements that they are bankers to the Government of India in Mesopotamia and East Africa respectively, but the lecturer in Banking remains ignorant of this. Sir, I say again that specialization is not really considered a claim for appointment. Mr. Kaji has not specialized in Higher Geography, though he may have privately studied the subject thoroughly which is quite sufficient for this subject. It is a subject, which is based on fixed natural phenomena and laws, which have been set down in books by great travellers and statisticians of various governments; it is a subject for which no practical experience is essential. Sir, I have laboured much on this point because I want to show that, firstly, specialization has not been the test for the appointments at this college, and, secondly, that Geography is by no means a subject which cannot be studied privately. Every professor in this college is fit to teach higher Geography and most of them have been entrusted with the task at one time or the other. As Mr. Muzumdar says every B.Sc. in Economics of London University can teach the subject; the rest of the staff—Mr. Antia, and Mr. Tannan—have taught the subject; in fact the latter gentleman was taking a class in that subject even when Mr. Kaji was there.

Turning to the second point, I must say that most of your correspondents cannot appreciate the full joke until they know the class arrangements. Last term there were three batches at the college—3rd year, 2nd year, and 1st year students. The third batch, consisting of about 60 students was divided into two parts A and B; the 1st year batch of about 120 students was divided into three parts A, B and C. So in all there are six classes. At this college there is another arrangement,—for every lecture delivered subsequently there is one hour devoted to solving the difficulties of the students. It is a quite nice arrangement, if a legitimate use is made of it. Taking the particular case of statistics, during the last term, the lecturer took the 3rd year and 2nd year batches together because they had to do the same work. Here comes the queer part. To solve the difficulties of the students, in that one lecture, he had to devote three hours (one hour each for A and B of the third year, and one hour for 2nd year batch.) That means for 4 hours work he had to prepare himself once only. When I tell you that the lecturer in statistics took only 4 hours per week during the last term, the state of affairs will be fully appreciated. Correspondingly the work of other professors can be gauged when we are informed hat none of them works for more than ten hours per week. All this in the name of efficiency. "Smaller class" system is fine, but not to the extent of 30—35 students in one class. Just as lectures are delivered to full batches, so also the difficulties should be solved collectively. I can confidently assert that efficiency will not be greatly sacrificed.

If the arrangement is made as I suggest, not only will this new appointment be extravagant, but the services of another professor may be dispensed with. Let me here assure you that I have no personal grudge against any one of the staff, nor shall I benefit in any way if some of them resign.

Sir, to this college is sub-joined the accountancy diploma class, where only two subjects are taught; both of these are taught at the college also.

Why should there be separate professors for the same subjects? In one of the subjects perhaps it is indispensable that a new man be kept, I mean in accountancy. But there ought not to be two professors in mercantile law. If the present arrangement of dividing the batches is abolished, the college lecturer may take the diploma class in the evening. The money saved thus may be utilized in appointing a lecturer for one of the two special subjects, which at present are neglected.

Coming to the third point, the share of the Board in the management, one has to guess what is passing behind the purdah.

The Board controls only what is put before it. It may desire for some information, it may get it and it may thank the principal for the information, but has it acted upon it? Have the members instructed the principal to invite applications for the vacancies and new posts? They can enforce their instructions at least, so far as the appointments, which are expressly provided for from the public donations, are concerned. Do they know anything about the sanitary arrangements at the college, or in the hostel, both of which are situated in hired houses. At the college, classes are arranged by putting in wooden partitions, and doors are closed while the lectures are going on. Of course it cannot be helped, but the difficulty can be obviated by putting in electric fans. This was done; but during the last terms, order was issued that the fans were not to be used except with the permission of the professors, who cross-examine you before they allow you to move the switch even one place. One should have expected the fans to be working all the time in such a building; the students should be fined for not working them rather than for working them when there is no professor. Coming to the hostel arrangement, do the members of the Board know, how many students can be accommodated, how many are putting up there, why some of the seats have been given to law students while college students are living in hired places, why do students prefer to remain outside the hostel, what is the sanitary arrangement there, have the tanks of water been ever cleared since the building has been occupied, how many servants are there to do daily cleaning work, etc., etc.? All these are petty things, and I do not mean to say that the members must know them. I want to convey that the members are businessmen and they are glad to have performed their duty by discussing what is presented to them; if every petty matter were placed before them, they would quietly submit, if an incomplete report were placed before them, they would not protest. Such a Board can be easily convinced by those, who speak with assumed authority and responsibility, and who can accuse of obstruction any one who puts too many inconvenient questions.

Coming to the fourth point, I strongly feel that what the University has prescribed for the B. Com. course is not in the least inferior to any of the curricula of the foreign universities for similar degrees. I cannot sympathise with persons, who deprecate the present achievement. Every one of the 26 successful candidates will, after a little practice, be found fully equal to highest of business positions. That they have to enter first as clerks is not the fault of the principal. It is the curse on Indians that the most learned of them if they have only Indian degrees cannot aspire to more than mere pittance. Those of the successful candidates, who are rich and want to start their own business must have some practice, which they would be willing to have even by paying a fee. If the principal kindly gets them an apprenticeship with a pay, I must say all the thanks are due to him. Those who are poor, must serve; every businessman does not believe in their worth, so at first if they get a clerical post with a pay of Rs. 60, they should thank the principal who has their good at heart. It lies in their hands to prove their worth to their employer and build up their reputation and that of their college. On this point Mr. Anstey is to be congratulated for his zeal and kindness.

Mr. Anstey has been unjustly attacked on another point. I cannot see why the principal should be attacked if he wishes that his boys may be allowed to go up for law. Any day an economist-lawyer is better than a B.A. lawyer; in any case a lawyer-economist is better than a mere economist. Graduates of commerce after getting the degree of LL.B. will be better off in education, and more suited for their profession whether it is that of a lawyer or a trader. Sir, I have been using the word economics, because the science of commerce is nothing, but that. The Sydenham College fits the young men there for commerce and politics; these young men have to deal with what is happening to-day here, in England, in Australia, in Canada, in Russia, in fact anywhere on the surface of the earth. The Imperial Conference, the Lloyd George form of Government, the recent debate about Lord Milner's pay, the Russian revolution, the capture of Baghdad and its significance, the Government of United Kingdom's assurances to fix the wheat prices for the benefit of Home farmers, every one of the like matters, and their probable results and what-not may form the subject-matter of question papers. Sir, I want to point out that the text books of the Sydenham College students are the daily newspapers, and that they live in the world of to-day and not in the world of Shakespeare, Bacon, Pope and Macaulay. Locke and Hobson have had their day. Laws are made for the organization of social relations; science of economics is nothing but a social science, politics too belongs to the same category. To alienate the last too from law is absurd. If at all any restrictions there ought to be for appearing for the law examinations, they should be arts course and not for commerce course, which deals with two of the social science, England is realizing her folly of encouraging mere Oxford and Cambridge education, going through what ancient philosophers of Greece and Rome wrote. Germany had advanced in commerce and industry, Japan and America are not much behind, we too should realize it. If the University thinks that many B. Com.'s will go for law and be lawyers, it should not prevent them. They will like to be lawyers only because it will pay them better.

If there is a demand for them in that profession, why close this door against them; they can become B.A.'s and then LL.B.'s. I have already submitted that B. Com., LL.B. is better than B.A., LL.B., for his education in both lines deals with the same subject—social science. If the University cannot prevent students from becoming lawyers, why close the wrong door? Let B.A.'s be restricted from going up for law. In Roman times to dabble in "Arts" was the work of rich wasters and idlers. In England too the B.A.'s of Oxford and Cambridge had to undergo extra training if they want to do anything except becoming professors or idlers. Therefore it is only well-to-do young men went to those universities to gain a sort of status in Society.

For Civil Service, for journalism, for medicine, for engineering, in fact for any kind of work they had to be taught somewhere else. To bar the B. Coms. from going up for law only signifies the ignorance of the Senate about what is being taught in the different courses and which are allied subjects, and which are not. Sir if those who understand this and work to bring about the happy result, are tireless and insist upon bringing the resolution again before the University, they should not be misjudged and publicly taunted. Happy will be the day for India if for every Arts College a College of Commerce and Economics grows up in each division of this Presidency and others. True national education is imparted here, it could be improved, but this is only a beginning.

Sir, the letter has become a report of the Sydenham College; but to remove all doubts, to suggest improvements, to caution the Board, and to point out weaknesses of management cannot be done without first explaining the inner working of this institution and its likes in foreign countries. My plea for the B. Com.'s going up for law is based on justice and foresight. Let not the University be conservative, let it not follow Home Universities. We, in India, should not find out by experiments what others have already demonstrated. Life is too short for the same experiments to be made in all the countries.—Yours, etc.,

"FEEBLE VOICE."

CASUALTY LIST.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 26.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 347, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Capt W H Eve, Second-Lieuts E V Rolfe Glynch Staunton, 13 Hussars.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. E B Nelson, I A.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. E E Pinnington, 13th Hussars.

DELHI, March 27.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 348, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

East Surreys, 2nd-Lieut E T Corrington, Norfolks, Lieut L A Soman. North Lancashires, 2nd-Lieut J J W Lassetter; I A Lt-Col H B Battray (previously reported wounded and missing).

WOUNDED.

Liverpools, Captain O A Reid. North Staffordshires, 2nd-Lieutenants A Goode, G Salt. Worcestershires, Acting Major C E Sledden, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 2nd-Lieut L A Neal, J A Captain, J F Abbott.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, Mar. 28.

The unsettled conditions in Baluchistan has given light rain there. Only a few scattered falls occurred in the remainder of the country. The temperature is lower than usual in north-west India.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain along North-West Frontier.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 28th March 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in the north Punjab. Day temperature is generally below the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in the eastern districts. Night temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual in upper Sind. Day temperature is in defect at Jacobabad, Ajmer and Jodhpur; night temperature is also below the average in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect at Bhuj, Rajkot and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is generally damper. Day temperature is slightly below the average; night temperature is also in defect at Khandwa and Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity has increased slightly in the north Konkan. Night temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Hyderabad and at Sholapur; night temperature is in excess at Malegaon and Poona.

General Remarks.—Some thunderstorms have occurred in north-west India and in the Peninsula but the associated rainfall has been insignificant. Light showers are reported from the extreme south.

Weather is likely to become slightly unsettled in the north-east Punjab. A few falls may occur in the Punjab and possibly in the south Bombay Deccan.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th Mar. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 31 deg Fahr.....	29.888 Inch.
Temperature of Air	79.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.1 "
Dew Point.....	71.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.776 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky Monday—10)	8.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.2 "
Minimum.....do.....	73.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW.NW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	226 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed	28	m	2	11	26	4	28 m	8	12	16 3
			3	1fa	26	8		8	57a	20 9
Thur	29	m	2	48	25	2	29 m	8	50	17 5
			3	58a	25	7		9	53a	21 2
Fri.	30	m	3	30	24	0	30 m	9	35	18 7
			5	52a	24	8		11	52a	21 0
Sat.	31		4	27	23	1	31 m	10	38	19 7
	Apl.		6	45a	24	4	Apl.			
Sun.	1	m	6	10	22	8	1 m	1	41	21 4
			8	31a	24	7		0	39a	20 1
Mon.	2	m	8	10	24	1	2 m	2	43	20 6
			9	11a	25	2		1	57a	19 10
Tues.	3	m	9	9	24	0	3 m	3	16	19 7
			9	40a	25	9		2	50a	19 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 28 (Wednesday)	6h. 36m.	6h. 51m.
" 29 (Thursday)	6h. 35m.	6h. 52m.
" 30 (Friday)	6h. 34m.	6h. 52m.
" 31 (Saturday)	6h. 34m.	6h. 52m.
April 1 (Sunday)	6h. 33m.	6h. 52m.
" 2 (Monday)	6h. 33m.	6h. 52m.
" 3 (Tuesday)	6h. 32m.	6h. 53m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1917 Mar.	23rd	9h. 35.0m.	a.m.
First Quarter	" "	30th	4h. 6.4m.	p.m.
Full Moon	" April	7th	7h. 18.8m.	p.m.
Last Quarter	"	15th	1h. 42.0m.	a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 28th March 1917 was 30.183 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

A WAR LOAN SWEEP.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to appeal through the medium of the columns of your journal, to Mr. T. W. Birkett, Chairman of the Bombay Citizens' Executive Committee Indian War Loan, to organize a Monster Sweep of the War Bonds and Post Office Certificates, on the lines of the successful War Fete Sweep The prizes must be entirely composed of the War Bonds and Certificates, and nothing else. The price of each Ticket must be fixed at rupee one per ticket. If possible, two separate sweeps may be organised, the second one, at rupees five per ticket. I am inclined to believe, the venture is bound to succeed with efficient management, and will be the means of swelling the War Fund Loan.—Yours, etc.

APA.

Bombay, 27th March, 1917.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 20th of Meher, 1286.
Mahomedan: 5th of Jamad-ul-akhar, 1335.
Hindu: 7th Sud of Chaitra, 1973.
Sunrise: 6h. 35m.; Sunset: 6h. 52m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Lecture by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas on "How will you secure Home Rule?", Morarji Gokuldas Hall Caval St., 9-30 p.m.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 10 a.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 9 a.m.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the G. P. O. at 10 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this mail.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Replay Grant Medical College Gymkhana v. B. E. S. School, (old boys), Oval, 5-30 p.m.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong, via Negapatam, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co. in "The Belle of Bond St." at 9-30.

FRIDAY, Mar. 30.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Jask, Charbar, Linga, Bahrein, Dubai Bunderabas, Mahomerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Replay Parsee Cyclists' Sporting Club v. Y. M. C. A. Army Branch, Oval, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Mar. 31.

"Ramnavami" Hindu Holiday. Banks closed.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre, Bandman Musical Comedy Co., at 9-30 p.m.

Empire Theatre: 6-8 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p. m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m. Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
	h. m.	h. m.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	19 0
Madras Mail	8 10	21 30
Poona Mail	11 15	16 45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter-Class)	8 40	7
Poona Express	19 35	7 55
South East Passenger	15 35 & 24	
Punjab, Calcutta and Madras Postal Ex-presses. (Departure Seven hours after Steamer is signalled.)		Mail

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
	h. m.	h. m.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 35	21 0
Kathiawar Express 3rd Class	7 40	21 20
Slow Passenger	20 50	7 45

1ST BOMBAY TROOP BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS.

Orders for the week ending Saturday March 31st:—

Wednesday, 28th.—Plain clothes parade on Maidan at 5-30 p.m. Instructions in 1st and 2nd Class Tests, and P/L's and Second's examinations.

Saturday 31st.—Flag raiding. Details issued later. Uniform with staves and flags.

Remarks.—Will Patrol Leader and Secon kindly report attendance on last week's parade as soon as possible.

Subscription.—For month of March still unpaid must now be paid to Senior P/L before 30th instant.

Instructions.—Will those who require private instructions in P/L's and Second Examinations please arrange with A. S. M. for suitable date.

ALFRED G. TOOX.
A. S. M. I/C 1st Bombay Troops.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

March 28.

No. 67—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing Monday, 26th instant:—

Orderly Officer for the current week, Lieut. W. N. Cartland.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company, Sergt. A. S. White.

Orderly Sergt., No. 2 Company, Sergt. W. Grimshaw.

Orderly Sergt., E. E. Company, Sergt. G. Barnes.

No. 68—Parades.

There will be parades at Headquarters every morning at 7 a.m. except Thursday, and Sunday.

There will be parades at Headquarters every evening at 7 p.m. except Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICES.

There will be a Musketry Classification at Colaba at 7-30 a.m. on 30th instant for those not classified.

The following men of E. E. Company, B. V. A., will parade at Colaba for Class firing at 7-30 a.m. on 30th instant:—

Sapper A. C. Cowells.
Sapper J. Goodwin.
Sapper R. L. Shaw.
Sapper U. L. Fisher.
Sapper W. G. Harding.
Sapper E. W. Thompson.
Sapper G. E. Freye.
Sapper B. W. O'Brien.
Sapper J. P. McNally.

The habit of wearing a mixture of uniform and civilian dress must be discontinued.

All rifles must be returned to Headquarters at once they being required in exchange for new ones.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Mar. 29.

623. Machine Gun Courses:—"H" Company Class will parade at Prince's Dock Armoury at 5-30 p.m. The Battalion Class will parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m., on Wednesdays.

626. Prize Distribution:—This has been postponed until a later date, which will be notified hereafter.

629. Arms. Return of Arms:—All arms and equipment must be returned to Headquarters during the week ending March 31st. Every effort must be made to see that this order is duly complied with. The Armoury is open daily from 7 a.m., to 12 Noon and from 5-45 to 8 p.m.

631. Medical Examination:—Members of the Corps at present in Bombay who have not been medically examined must attend at one of the War Hospitals during the week, see advertisement in "Times of India" for details.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

POONA, March 28.

286—Drill and Instruction.

Parades for the week ending 31st March, 1917:—

At Headquarters—

Buglers, Wednesday and Saturday, at 5-30 p.m.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Pattn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

HOME RULE SERIES.

The fifteenth lecture of this Series will be delivered in Gujarathi by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, on "How will you secure Home Rule?", under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule Leagues tonight at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel Street. The Hon. Mr. Chunilal Vijbhukandas Mehta will preside.

TRAGEDY OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

The Deputy Coroner, Mr. A. R. Kng, held an inquest on the body of Krishnarao Anandrao Vyavaharker, a Hindu aged 25. The deceased, who lived with his parents at Girgaum Back Road, was unemployed and was suffering from consumption and was under medical treatment. He was suffering from fever and was tired of his life. On Tuesday at 7 p.m. he was found dead in the lavatory with his throat cut, and a razor was lying by him which was blood-stained. A verdict of suicide was returned at the inquest.

POONA SEVA SADAN.

At the recent examinations held by the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, Authorities of the Sassoon Hospital, Poona sent, along with European nurses under training, Seva Sadan probationers, all of whom passed the several examinations: Their names are as follows:—Senior Nursing:—Mrs. Godubai Rajpathak; Junior Nursing:—Mrs. Ambubai Tambole, Mrs. Godubai Kashikar, Mrs. Gangooabi Ranke and Mrs. Gangoobai Dixit.. Midwifery Examination:—Mrs. Yessubai Rashingkar.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Sixteen attacks and eighteen deaths occurred from plague yesterday, the number of cases reported being as follows:—Mandvi, three attacks and three deaths, second Nagpada, three attacks and one death, Chukla and Parel, two attacks and two deaths each, Worli, one attack and one death, Dhobi Talao, Bhuleshwar, Walkeshwar, Mazagon, and Mahim, one attack each, Umarkhadi and Market, one death each and Maratha Hospital, six deaths. There were seven attacks and one death from small-pox and cholera was absent. The total mortality from all causes was 117 compared with 120 on the corresponding day of last year and 69 on that of 1915.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

Motor car No. 3349, owned by Mr. Pherozeshah Sorabji Mehenti when near Marine Street on its way to Chowpatti along Queen's Road came across a number of school boys running in front of the car and one of them Tribhovan Bhagawandas, aged 14 years, came in contact with the right front mud-guard and was knocked down. The driver Ramlal Sama at once stopped the car and took the boy to the G. T. Hospital, where it was found he was unconscious and that the base of the skull had been fractured.

Narayan Khimji, aged 7 years, who was asked by Police Sepoy No. 77A who was on duty near the junction of Marine Lanes and Queen's Road, to stop near the island lamp while the traffic formed a gap to allow of his crossing the road, stepped back in alarm and came right in front of motor car No. 2242 which was going towards Chowpatty. He was knocked down and was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where was treated for contused wounds and abrasions on his head and body.

ALLEGED PUBLIC NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Quite close to the Nadiad Hindu Anath Ashram where more than a hundred souls have a permanent residence, are situated the premises of the Indian Dairy Supply Co., Ltd. In a field near by the Company spills the "milk-separate." The putrition caused by this, gives out such obnoxious smells that it becomes impossible for students and other readers to visit the open-air free library institute in the Anath Ashram compound. Although the only permanent sufferers by this are the poor orphans, the railway passengers going to or coming from Ahmedabad, get an occasional treat. We, the students of Nadiad, therefore, request the Municipality to take note of this and stop the nuisance immediately.—Yours, etc.,

THE STUDENTS OF NADIAD.

March 20, 1917.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 28.

There was no change in the position at the share market to-day both in jutes and coals which ruled quiet but steady with only a small volume of business passing. The following sales took place:—

Coal.—Bhalgore 36/4, 36/8 to 37/4; Borrea (ord) 18/8; New Tetturya 12.

Jute.—Budge Budge (ord) 298, 299/8 s 1. Clive (ord) 115; Hooghly (pref.) 14/4, 14/8; Kamarhatty (ord) 266, 268; Kanknarrah (ord) 370, 372; New Central (ord) 275, 276/8; Reliance (ord) 211, 212/8.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1490; Berhai River Gold 9; Calcutta Tramways 100.

Government Paper. three and half per cent was quoted at Rs. 67 to Rs. 67/8 and small lots were done at Rs. 67/12 to 68.

H. H. THE RAJ SAHEB OF DHRANGADHRA.

CONGRATULATED ON CONFERMENT OF K. C. S. I.

A garden party was given yesterday at the Goolshan, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, in honour of his Highness Mahrana Shri Ghanshyamsinhji Bahadur, Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra, by his admirers in Bombay to congratulate him on the conferment of the K.C.S.I. There was a large attendance, among those present being the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; Sir V. D. Thackersey; Sir Cowasji Jehangir; Sir Stanley Reed; Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas; the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis; the Hon. Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna; the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel; the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta; the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas; Mr. T. M. Kajiji; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy; Mr. Cassumali J. Pirbhoy; Dewan Bahadur Ranchhodbhoy Uderam; Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy; Mr. L. Robertson; Mr. Alladinbhoy Somji and Mr. N. V. Mandlik.

His Highness was on arrival, received by Sir V. D. Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. Cassumali J. Pirbhoy and others.

Sir V. D. Thackersey read the address, in the course of which it was stated:

"Your Highness.—We are met here to-day as representatives of a large number of persons in Bombay who are anxious to offer to you their most sincere congratulations on your appointment by His Majesty the King-Emperor to be a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India. Many of us can claim the privilege of long friendship with your Highness and so know something of your many private acts of benevolence; all of us are well aware of the public record of good service and of wise administration which has brought this high distinction to you; and the public at large shares in our admiration for those fine qualities which have been so fittingly recognised by our beloved Sovereign. Nor are we forgetful that this mark of distinction was, soon after the institution of the Order, bestowed in 1866 on Your Highness' ancestor, Raj Saheb Ranmal Sinhji, who was one of the first rulers in Kathiawar to be thus honoured. We rejoice to see the best traditions of the past maintained, and the ancient glories of your house thus strikingly revived. During the past two and a half years we have from time to time heard of the patriotism and courage with which Dhrangadhra has borne its part in the war. Your generosity in contributing to every fund, your personal example, and your offerings of men and material are familiar to all of us. They were what we expected from a ruler of your proved character, but they are none the less to be regarded as typical of that fine spirit of loyalty to the Empire and devotion to the cause of civilisation which has characterised all India in this time of world-wide strife. To your State the example of Your Highness has been a continued inspiration and never more so than now when His Majesty has been pleased to set the seal of his approval on the work you have accomplished."

His Highness, replying to the address, said that it gave him great pleasure to be there and to receive from them such warm congratulations on the honour it had pleased His Majesty the King-Emperor to bestow upon him. He tendered his most cordial thanks to them for honouring him that evening. He deeply appreciated it and it would be an incentive to him to continue the work which had received such generous encouragement at their hands that day.

Mr. Cassumali J. Pirbhoy then garlanded his Highness and the guests dispersed after partaking of refreshments, which were catered by Messrs. Mongini Brothers.

POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR ON TRIAL

CHARGES OF RAPE AND FORGERY.

(Associated Press.)

SATARA, March 27.

The Sessions Judge of Satara is engaged in hearing a case in which R. R. Adsul, lately Sub-Inspector Satara City, stands charged under I. P. Code Sections 376 (rape), 218 (framing incorrect record) and 466 (forgery) and his orderly Roshan for abetment. Rao Saheb Kale, Public Prosecutor, is conducting the prosecution, while Messrs. Karandikar and Dosabhai Manekji are defending the Sub-Inspector and Mr. Adhav the accused Roshan.

It is alleged, that accused Adsul committed rape on a Maratha widow named Jija on 29th November, 1916, at mid-night in a private house at Satara, whither he had gone to question her in connection with a theft complaint. It is further alleged that he framed an incorrect record and forged certain documents with a view to screen Jija and her father Rama.

Adsul was arrested on 4th March, 1917, and was formally placed on his trial before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mr. A. Master, I. C. S., who committed him to the Sessions in the 1st week of March. Accused Roshan was separately tried before the same Magistrate but was ordered to be tried at the Sessions along with Adsul. The case is proceeding. The accused Sub-Inspector is in custody, the Sessions Judge having refused bail.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 26th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	.. ..	11,000
Futures at New York May	.. ..	18.85—12
" " July	.. ..	18.72— 8
" " October	.. ..	18.22—20
Spot Cotton at New York	.. ..	19.20—10
Futures at New Orleans May	.. ..	18.38— 7
" " July	.. ..	18.30—10

INDIAN TERRITORIAL UNITS.

THEIR TRAINING AND PROSPECTS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 27.

The following information is published for the guidance of persons other than European British subjects desiring voluntarily to enrol themselves in the Indian Defence Force under section 12 of the recent Act. In this connection it must be remembered that this force has been created as a war-measure and that voluntary enrolment therein is consequently limited by the capacity of the military authorities to provide the requisite instructional staff and equipment.

It is intended to form Indian Territorial units all over India with headquarters at convenient centres. At present owing to the exigencies of the war the number of these units will be limited to six with headquarters at:—

Calcutta (for Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam).

Madras (for the Madras Presidency).

Poona (for the Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces).

Allahabad (for the United Provinces).

Lahore (for the Punjab and Frontier Provinces).

Rangoon (for Burma).

The Territorial unit allotted to each area will be constituted as soon as one thousand applications have been received for enrolment in the area.

A person desiring to enrol himself should obtain from the District Magistrate of his district (or in the Presidency towns and Rangoon from the Commissioner of Police) a form known as Form 11 which sets out the conditions of enrolment. He should fill in this form and return it to the officer by whom it was issued and it will then be forwarded by the latter to the General-Officer, Commanding the Division.

CONDITIONS OF ENROLMENT.

The conditions to be fulfilled by the candidates for enrolment, are given in detail in the rules under the Indian Defence Force Act, which has been published in the "Gazette of India." Briefly the conditions prescribe that a candidate should be of a certain standard of height and physical fitness and between the ages of 18 and 30. These are the physical qualifications required. As regards his moral qualifications, the candidate must not belong to a criminal tribe or a menial class, and he must bear a good character. Another condition is that he should not belong to any class from which the Indian Army is "ordinarily" recruited. The word "ordinarily" is purposely introduced so as to give elasticity to this proviso. It is not intended to bar merely because they belong to these particular classes persons such as lawyers, men of property, men of business, professional men, students, etc., who don't ordinarily select the profession of arms as a career.

As soon as the requisite 1,000 applications have been received in any area and a unit constituted, those who have offered themselves for enrolment will be directed to attend at one of the centres abovementioned or at other convenient centres for medical examination, enrolment, and attestation.

PERIOD OF TRAINING.

On the enrolment and attestation of 1,000 men in any area training will commence in that area, a permanent training staff will be provided for the instruction of one Company (250 men) at a time. Men will undergo 90 days' training as recruits, this training will be continuous. It will take up the recruits' whole time and will be carried out in camp or barracks so as to facilitate instruction and establish discipline. While under such training the soldiers of Indian units of the Defence Force will be subject to the Indian Army Act and to any rules and regulations issued under the Indian Defence Force Act which may be applicable to them. On the conclusion of this training they will be replaced in succession by fresh batches of 250 recruits, those who have completed their instruction returning to their civil avocations until required for service. The numbers abovementioned are subject to revision, they represent the maximum that can be dealt with at present having regard to war conditions.

PAY AND PROMOTION.

The training companies referred to will be commanded by selected British officers assisted by a suitable staff of Indian instructors of various ranks. Soldiers of the Indian Defence Force will, when qualified, be eligible for promotion. A non-commissioned officer showing special qualifications will be eligible for further advancement. While undergoing training the pay of all ranks will be that prescribed for regulars of the Indian Army. Thus the pay of a private will be Rs. 11 a month, plus free rations and clothing. Every soldier will be allowed his proper travelling expenses to and from the place of medical examination or training centre and his place of residence, each company will be allowed the establishment of followers admissible for a regular Indian unit of the same strength.

MADRAS GARDENER'S CORPC.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 27.

At the invitation of H. E. Governor, a large number of leading residents in the city and subscribers to the Madras War Fund assembled this morning in the grounds of the Government House to see members of Madras Gardeners Corps who were drawn up on parade for inspection by H. E. the Governor. After inspection his Excellency addressed a few words to the corps telling them that they were going to do valuable service for those who were engaged in fighting. He urged them to discharge their duties creditably and to raise the Presidency in the estimation of the world. The men and officers were then photographed and marched out amidst loud applause.

The gathering then adjourned to Banqueting Hall, where a meeting of the subscribers to the War Fund was held, presided over by H. E. the Governor. In opening the proceedings of the meeting his Excellency said the Gardeners Corps was to leave this evening for camp. It was intended that the Corps should go with the least possible delay because the April sowings were to produce the hot weather crop. The Corps was organised for the special purpose of producing vegetable food for troops.

His Excellency took the opportunity of the occasion to place before the gathering some of the important points regarding the fosition of the war fund at present. He referred to the useful work done by Madras Cycle Corfs, Hospital Ships Madras and Sikhim and to various subsidiary funds and mentioned that the "Madras Mail" had raised Rs. 22,000 for an aeroplane, and also raised the Belgian Fund and Servian Fund, all of which had been sent to the proper quarters. His Excellency on behalf of the subscribers offered a hearty vote of thanks to the members of the Ladies' Depot on whom a great deal of work fell. In conclusion his Excellency informed the meeting that Lady Pentland had received a telegram from Lady Chelmsford that a Red Cross sale was to be held at Simla and that she would be grateful if people from Madras would send her articles for sale.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

REPUBLICAN SPORTING CLUB (3) BEAT GARRISON BN. R. I. FUSILIERS (1).

A very scrambling display of hockey was the result of the meeting between these two teams in the first round of the above Tournament on the Oval on Wednesday, when the Republican Sposting Club won by three goals to one. The teams were fairly evenly matched judging from the display of hockey and the lost chances of the soldiers, who with a little more accuracy in shoting, might have drawn level. But their forwards shot a bit too wide of the mark, thus endangering the safety of the goal-judge at the Bandstand end, who twice had a narrow escape. There was hardly any defence play on either side and the forwards in spite of spasmodic outbursts could not be said to have played a combined game. In short, the game was one of missed chances, mis-hits and slips which proved rather entertaining from a spectacular point of view.

During the initial period the Republicans, who attacked oftener, scored three goals through Warden Commissariat and Umregar, exchanges were pretty even after ends had been changed, and the Fusiliers forwards after missing some fine openings reduced the margin through Berthond. No other score was registered and the game ended in a victory for the Republican Sporting Club as stated. The teams were:—

Republican Sporting Club:—Bhaba; R. Pavri and C. Pavri; Mistry, J. Umrigar and F. Pavri; Poonawalla. Commissariat R. Umrigar, Warden and Kanga.

Garrison Bn. R. I. Fusiliers:—Lce.-Corpl. Gilson; Pte. Tykedand Pte. Musphey; Capt. Wilson, Pte. Prestidge and Lce.-Corpl. Turner; Pte. Hamphreys, Pte. Knight, Corpl. Berthond; Sgt. Halvery and Pte. Renderr.

BOMBAY CATHOLICS AND THE ECCLESIASTICAL REGIME.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In connection with the correspondence in your issues of the 19th and 21st instant anent a new church at Giriz in the Taluka of Bassein, Zilla Thana, I should be much obliged if you would kindly give me space to say a word or two as to the appointment of Rev. Fr. A. F. de Souza to the newly-created parish of Giriz instead of an East Indian priest, preferably a native of Bassein. Some time ago a confidential or secret committee of the Bombay East Indian Association, composed of a coterie of friends and relatives and existing for the purpose of recommending people for J.P.'s and other honorific titles and preferments, made a great show of interest for East Indian priests, but somehow or other the interest dwindled down to indifference, possibly no special friend or relative, it was found, would be benefitted by a stir being made in that direction.

In January, 1915, when the Bishop of Damaun made his pastoral visit to Bassein an address, as usual, was presented to his Lordship. In that address it was stated: "We hope and pray every encouragement will be given to our priests, and that every effort will be made to raise new Levites amongst the Bassein people. . . ." That hope has not been realised and one is at a loss to understand why the claims of the East Indian priests were ignored and the abovenamed reverend gentleman who had taken up cudgels in your paper in behalf of the Bishop and other Ecclesiastical authorities against an unfortunate widow of Kiroli, was selected. Whatever may be the reason which may have actuated the Bishop of Damaun to give the post in question to the said reverend gentleman, I think his appointment is not a popular one and that his Lordship did not consult the interests of East Indian priests is a matter to be seriously considered by the so-called leaders of the community who pose before the public as real patriots and philanthropists. Apart from this consideration, as Mr. Angelo Baptista is said to have much influence with his Lordship, he, I think, should have put forward before the Prelate the claims of the priests belonging to his own community. Whatever may be the facts, it is to be hoped that his Lordship will be pleased to give preference to priests who are British subjects. I cannot close this letter without emphasizing the need there is of attacking the vice of intemperance and spreading education and urging on the leaders of the Catholic community the importance of taking a combined and concerted action to achieve this two-fold object.—Yours, etc.,

"A BASSEINITE."

Bassein, 27th March, 1917.

WAR LOAN

LATEST FIGURES.

OVER FIVE CRORES.

The following are the progressive totals of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to press:—

	Rs.
Bengal	2,13,16,400
Bombay	*1,80,17,200
Madras	16,30,900
United Provinces ..	14,31,200
Punjab	42,45,700
Burma	23,28,600
Bihar and Orissa ..	4,37,400
Central Provinces ..	9,25,300
Assam	1,02,600
Minor Administrations..	6,60,000
Total Rs.	5,10,95,300

*Exclusive of Rs. 1,37,850 subscribed through the Post Office up to Mar. 22.

WAR LOAN MEETING IN "G" WARD

A public meeting of the residents of "G" Ward will take place in the compound of Antonio D'Silva School, Dadar, on Friday, the 30th March, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to explain the advantages of the terms of the Indian War Loan, when the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell will preside.

WAR ECONOMY.

RESTICTION IN USE OF PAPER.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Mar. 28.

The war has rendered it necessary to economise in the use of imported paper and other articles of stationery, both in order to reduce expenditure and also because stocks of stationery are limited and fresh important must be as far as possible restricted. The matter is still engaging attention, but it has already been decided to reduce expenditure in certain respects. An examination has been ordered of the list of official publications, periodical reports and returns issued by several departments with a view to eliminating those which are not absolutely necessary. Heads of departments and officers have been instructed to scrutinise the list of periodicals subscribed for by them and by officers under their control and to discontinue such periodicals where such a course is possible. Detailed instructions have also been issued providing for the discontinuance of unnecessary printing.

RECRUITING MEETING AT CALCUTTA

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 28.

A largely attended recruiting meeting was held this evening at College Square under the presidency of Dr. S. K. Mullick. In opening the proceedings Dr. Mullick said the number now wanted was a full regiment with a reserve of about 500 and a further company of signallers, making a total of between 1,500 and 1,600. He appealed to the young men to come forward immediately and enlist. The Calcutta unit would be trained locally. They would be taken in batches of 250 each who would serve for three months and then go back to their ordinary occupations. Lieutenant Taylor addressed the meeting appealing to young men to enlist, pointing out they could do no better service to the country at the present juncture. He left for Dacca the same night for a similar purpose.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

A JAPANESE SEASON.

When the public visit the Royal Opera House to-night to see the grand opening of the season of Miss Tenkwa's Company they will find themselves in a theatre transformed by elaborate quaint decorations into a typical Japanese house of amusement. The atmosphere thus gained, it will be easy for the company to continue the novel situation. First Miss Tenkwa will give a Geisha dance. As this lady is famous for this performance in Japan, Bombay folks will have the opportunity of seeing it done perfectly. Then will come a kind of ballet, typical of the country. Six ladies will dance and sing, and their own orchestra will accompany them. This is known as the Cherry Blossom Dance. Following will be comic interludes, new and marvellous conjuring tricks, clever cycling feats and other novel turns.

The opening takes place at 9-45 p.m. There will be no show before dinner, but after to-day there will be two performances nightly at 5-45 and 9-45. Popular prices are being charged and seats may be booked in advance at Rose and Company.

The trial is proceeding before a special tribunal, of four accused named Mujtaba Hussain alias Mulchand Amar Singh, Ram Rakha and Ali Ahmed Sadiqui charged with seditious conspiracy in Burma.

"ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE"

THE
VULCAN
COMMERCIAL VEHICLE

Specially designed for Ambulance and Passenger Service. Equally good for carrying loads up to 1½ Ton.

Demonstrations given and quotations submitted for suitable Body work. Early delivery.

SOLE AGENTS:
Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd.,
Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

Telegrams: CHALO.

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT, AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS.
WITH THE
GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
MANAGER FOR INDIA—G. M. ROSE.

ALL INDIA
United Insurance Co., Ltd.
Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of
SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.
The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.
AGENTS WANTED
In all Principal Cities.
M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS.,
Secretaries.
Chief Agents:
Messrs. DALVI & SONS,
31-35, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT.
"GANAPATI" BRAND
Guaranteed to pass the British Standard and all Engineering Specifications.
It is absolutely uniform and most finely ground, which means economy in use and strength in constructional work. Slow, medium or quick-setting Cement to order.
For particulars apply to:—
TATA SONS & CO.
Agents: The Indian Cement Co., Ltd.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
(WORKS: PORBANDAR, KATHIAWAD.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING
State your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, along with your place of birth, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come for One Rupee only, foreign 2 Shillings.
Hon. Rajkumar Girzanandan Sing of Shechar Raj, Muzafferpur Dist., writes on 3-1-17:—"I am really quite surprised at your wonderful proficiency in your predictions."
The Kalinga Astrological Bureau.
Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

Dr. C BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR.
Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 3.
AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE.
22, Church Gate Street, Bombay

"O. T."
A STIMULANT without ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL STORES.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.
GEMS JEWELLERY
of of
All Sorts. Indian & Parisian Make.
Record Low Prices
M. NAGERSHETH SONS,
East India Merchants,
25, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

DR. V. G. MANTRI, D.D.S.
(America.)
DENTAL SURGEON.
275-277, Hornby Road, Fort,
Opp. Lawrence & Mayo.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
Geography and Empire	6
The New Vice-Chancellor	6
Agricultural Development	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
The War Loan	5
College of Commerce	4
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS	
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	4
SPORTING NEWS	5
Imperial Council	3
Indian Territorial Units	5
Imperial Preference	9
India After the War	9
COMMERCIAL	3
THE WEATHER	4

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, March 29, 1917.

GEOGRAPHY AND EMPIRE.

Lest this heading suggest that we are disposed to magnify a local topic, let us say at once that for the moment we are concerned with a larger and rather more important subject. The influence of geography on history is a profoundly important problem which has not so far received a sufficient degree of attention and scientific treatment. With respect to India alone a competent investigation from that point of view should yield a fascinating and eminently useful study. The history of India, indeed, among the historic states of the world, lends itself to interpretation in terms of geography in an exceptional degree. Even more remarkable, if anything, is the case of Great Britain in this respect. Much of the history not only of the British Isles but of the world would have been very differently written, as we know, if it were not for that narrow strip of water which thwarted the schemes and dreams of Napoleon over a hundred years ago, and which has not less effectively baffled the designs and hopes of his imitators and successors in our own day.

Dr. Vaughan Cornish has broken new ground with a most suggestive and able work in a department of the great research to which we have alluded. "The Naval and Military Geography of the British Empire" is an original contribution, in its theory and standpoint, to the history of the rise and growth of the British Empire. It is a commonplace that the British Empire is unlike any other Empire that the world has ever seen. But few of those who indulge in the glib reiteration of that entirely accurate statement realize how much more comprehensively true it is than they suspect, or would, we imagine, be able to give reasons based on consideration and analysis for the faith that is in them. Empires in the past, with the possible exception of ancient Athens, have been founded on military strength, and military strength, in its turn, has been induced by the inexorable exigencies of physical geography. In other words the empires of old,—and for that matter Modern Germany,—came into being and expanded on the principle of the maintenance of State integrity in the first instance, followed by the annexation and conservation of contiguous territory. The whole idea was to expand in all possible directions,—so many radii from one centre,—while all the time retaining, so to say, the lines of communication intact. The empires of Rome, China and of the Saracens, among others, were all built up and consolidated on that principle, and their history is the history of the operation of the two-fold process of interaction between military strength and territorial extension. The contiguity of possessions, in fact, conditioned the full play of military strength, and military strength again went to securing the addition of remoter but geographically contiguous areas. The British Empire, on the other hand, presents a totally different spectacle. The bonds that hold it together are not those of contiguity, but they *are* the bonds of geography in a sense which is not exemplified in the history of any other Empire. The British Empire is essentially based upon naval power, not military, and its whole development is the reflex of the geographical situation, and of the necessities imposed by that situation. If England was to develop at all in an Imperial sense, it had to do so along waterways and with the aid of sea-power, and that is precisely what she did. The dominions of England are over-sea dominions in more senses than one. Apart from that, and this is the most original part of Dr. Cornish's thesis, even the psychology and institutions of the British Empire bear the impress of its foundation on sea-power. Its psychology, as it were, is sea-psychology. Take for instance the fact that a main characteristic of the British Empire is the elasticity of its constitution, and the variety of its forms, representing a widely-distributed scheme of decentralization. This is in sharp contrast to the principles of rigidity, centralization and uniformity upon which the other great Empires have rested which derived their sustenance from military strength with its corollary of territorial extension.

But so strong was the force of tradition and of historical precedent that for a long time England was subconsciously seeking to cast her fate in the military mould. The beginning of the nineteenth century still found her groping and experimenting, and the real equipoise of her imperial life would probably not have been secured without the drastic lesson of the loss of her American Colonies. Since then, however, there has been harmonious and smooth development on the principle of finding and maintaining "balance between central control and decentralized self-control" as between the mother country and her far-flung daughter states. That is not only a cardinal but an indispensable condition of the future evolution and consolidation of the British Empire.

THH NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The announcement of the appointment of Mr. C. H. Setalwad to succeed Dr. Mackichan in the Vice-Chancellorship of the University of Bombay will be received with satisfaction by all those who have the true interests of the University in particular and education in general at heart. Few men in this Presidency have devoted themselves with such wholehearted zeal and ability to the cause of the advancement of education in all its branches, as the new Vice-Chancellor, who has been a member of the Senate since 1895, and of the Syndicate since 1899, while his services to elementary education on the Schools Committee of the Bombay Corporation, of which he has been a member since 1898 and Chairman since 1904, are well-known. The persistent and assiduous efforts to officialise the University and to reverse the wise policy of the past during the regime of Lord Sydenham, found one of its most earnest opponents in the person of Mr. Setalwad who ably assisted the efforts of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta in this respect. It will be placed to the credit of Lord Willingdon's Administration that in making the appointments to the Vice-Chancellorship it has eschewed the questionable policy of his predecessor, who deliberately excluded Sir Pherozeshah from an office that his services had earned him the right to fill as much as his abilities and his commanding position as an educationist, and who sent forth his fiat of exclusion against all who dared to oppose his dictation. And it was one of the most melancholy features of the tragedy of his death that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta came to his own too late to mark his last impress on the edifice that he had helped to rear with such loving care and devotion and so strenuously laboured to protect from the assaults that were directed against it. The appointment of Mr. Setalwad is another earnest of His Excellency's recognition that the healthy progress of a university depends more upon the extent to which it reflects the views of and is governed by, the representatives of the public for whom it exists than cold system of autocratic or bureaucratic dictation. Nothing is more calculated to remove from the public mind the suspicion that has existed,—and not without cause in the events of the past,—of an official desire to subordinate the supreme educational institution of the Presidency to official tutelage, than the selection as Vice-Chancellor of a member of the Syndicate in whom educationists and the public at large have confidence. By such appointments Lord Willingdon has demonstrated his anxiety to work in harmony and co-operation with the non-official element of the Syndicate, and we look forward during the regime of the new Vice-Chancellor to the re-establishment of those harmonious relations and of that confidence which the public ought to feel in regard to the attitude of the Government towards the University.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

Speaking on the Budget on Friday last, the Hon. Mr. Wacha emphasised that agriculture was a question of first importance because agricultural products constituted the fundamental wealth of the country. Apart from the purely agricultural aspects of the question, which are themselves worthy of consideration, the industrial development of the country, to which every patriotic and thinking Indian looks forward, demands that the spasmodic efforts made hitherto for the improvement of the economic condition and the productive capacity of the agriculturist, should soon be replaced by an organised and comprehensive scheme. The cultivator should not merely have the freest scope for his energies,—a result that cannot be wholly attained until he is freed from the cares of his present crushing load of indebtedness,—he should also have facility of access to such knowledge as he requires and to the requisite supplies of necessary means of agricultural production.

As a result of the activities of the various Provincial Agricultural Departments, something has been done to bring the larger agricultural interests of the country within reach of expert consideration and assistance, though of course much still remains to be done. In his recent monograph on "Agriculture in India," Mr. Mackenna claimed that the increase in the value of the agricultural products of India due to the exertions of the Agricultural Department already exceeds £2,300,000 sterling a year. That is rather a large claim to make, for, as Mr Moreland points out in his article dealing with the future of agriculture in India in the latest issue of the "Quarterly Review," the balance-sheet is by no means complete, since a very large part of the expenditure has gone, not to produce immediate returns, but to accumulate a store of knowledge for future use, and to build up the equivalent of a business convection. These, he emphaisises, are the most substantial result of the work of the decade and the actual increase in agricultural income is, in comparison, little more than a by-product. The business connection of which Mr. Moreland speaks is evidenced by the change in the attitude of the agriculturist towards the Department. "This change of attitude," he says,

"coupled with the progress made in organization, mainly through the co-operative propaganda, but also by means of agricultural societies and committees, is the outstanding achievement of the past decade and at the same time the chief ground for the reasoned confidence with which agricultural reformers can now face the future."

The chief object of the Department being to impart knowledge gained by experiment and research and to secure its acceptance and application, it is obvious that its realisation must depend entirely on the extent to which the departmental officers are able to enlist the active co-operation of the ryots. The latest report of the Department of Agriculture of this Presidency, to which we referred the other day, contains some evidence that this consideration is not lost sight of by the workers of the Department. The publications of the Department in the shape of bulletins cover a wide range of objects, and in this and other branches of work dealt with under the head of propaganda, mainly agricultural shows and associations, activity has been maintained. The Director of Agriculture recognises that most useful results are obtained by energetic members of the Department touring informally in the villages and advising individual cultivators on their own land. It is, however, in the Central Provinces, that striking success has been attained in this direction. The most noticeable feature of the district agricultural work in that Province is, according to the latest report of Mr. Mackenna on the progress of agriculture in India,

"the enlistment of an increasing amount of sympathy and co-operation with the leading agriculturists throughout the province. This is evident from the rapid expansion of private seed farms, agricultural unions and branches of agricultural associations in various Taluqs of the district."

Agricultural associations must constitute the chief factor in the propagandist work. In Bombay it appears that these associations do not receive the careful and constant attention that they need. As the Director says, many of them "remain in a state of suspended animation for most of the year." In this matter, again, a considerable amount of energy is being devoted in the Central Provinces to the establishment and, what is more, to the supervision of their work. The natural result is, according to the report of Mr. Mackenna, that

"phenomenal development is taking place in the spread of improvement in the cultivation of rice, wheat and cotton, the three most important crops of the Province. Successful Divisional Conferences are held on the Government farms and are attended not only by a large number of cultivators and landholders but also by Revenue Officials with whom the Department has organized very harmonious relations and who render great assistance in all that tends to the advancement of agriculture."

If all these institutions are to work as they must with more substantial success than they have done so far, the provincial Departments should be thoroughly reorganised and the staff strengthened by the addition of an increasing number of trained Indians. Co-operation between the workers of the Department and the agriculturist is the all-important desideratum. That co-operation can only be secured if the workers are not only intimately acquainted with the wants of the agriculturist, but are also capable of responding sympathetically to his feelings.

Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim had this consideration in mind when he urged in his minute of dissent to the Islington Report that "the Department should be handed over to a competent indigenous agency which will understand the condition of work better and cost less to the State." The Government of India in 1910 stated it to be their definite policy that the agricultural service "should ultimately be manned by Indians and that the object to be kept steadily in view is to reduce to a minimum the number of experts appointed from England and to train up indigenous talent so as to enable the country to depend upon its own resources for the recruitment of agricultural staff in the higher branches." As Mr. Abdur Rahim points out, this declaration has more or less remained a dead letter up till now and Indians have hitherto been relegated entirely to subordinate work in spite of the fact, so often emphasised by Government themselves, that the quality of training given at Pusa is not behind many of the European institutions.

Notes of the Day.

Imperial Preference.

The members of the Houses of Lords and Commons,—Reuter by the way gives us no indication as to their numerical strength or influence,—who have passed a resolution calling on the Government to submit the Paris Resolutions and the report of Lord Balfour's Committee to the Imperial War Cabinet and the Imperial Conference certainly have strong grounds for their demand. It is a fact that Mr. Asquith, shortly before he went out of office, announced that it was not intended to await peace before giving effect to the Paris resolutions and the report of Lord Balfour's Committee strongly favouring the principle of Imperial Preference has added strength to that attitude. It is an attitude, however, by which the present Government is not necessarily bound, and, it seems to us, that any Government which put the resolutions into force before the country has had an opportunity of pronouncing upon them would be taking more responsibility on itself than it is entitled to do. But while it would be superfluous to submit the question to the War Cabinet, which we presume, is for the war and nothing else, it certainly seems desirable that the Imperial Conference should be allowed to discuss and pronounce on the matter without prejudice to the action which its respective members, or rather the governments they represent, may see fit to take subsequently.

Germany and England.

One of the topical questions discussed in Dr. Vaughan Cornish's interesting work, "The Naval and Military Geography of the British Empire (considered in relation to the War with Germany)" with which we deal elsewhere, is the design of Germany on the United Kingdom. Dr. Cornish has some sound observations on the German conquest of Belgium as a means to eventual attack on the British Isles:

The logic of events prevented Germany from encompassing our destruction by an undisturbed conquest of Belgium followed by a digestive assimilation of Holland. By the aid of increased resources (those of the Low Countries) the rate of German naval construction was to have been increased so as either to outstrip our resources in steel and money, or to outstrip the rate of naval recruiting obtainable by voluntary means. Then the attack from improved positions (the Dutch and Belgian harbours converted into naval bases) was to have been delivered. As this would still be the programme if the Germans were allowed to remain in Belgium, I feel that we should not speak too much of our efforts as being made on behalf of a small nation.

A Surprise for Bengal.

The intimation to the Calcutta Bar that in the opinion of Government there is none among its practising members fitted to hold the post of Advocate-General recently vacated by Sir S. P. Sinha, has no doubt surprised them as much as it has the public. And the resentment in either case will no doubt be keen. Mr. B. C. Mitter, who has been acting in the appointment since Sir S. P. Sinha's vacation of it, is an undoubtedly able lawyer well-fitted to be Advocate-General, and when he was appointed to act it was taken for granted that he would be confirmed. But Mr. Mitter is not the only man at the Bar who was qualified to succeed Sir S. P. Sinha, and the announcement of the appointment of a lawyer from Home has caused no little surprise, especially in view of the not very conspicuous success of the gentleman who was last brought out from England. Mr. Thomas Clark Pilling Gibbons, K.C., the new Advocate-General, was admitted as a Solicitor in 1891, called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in November in 1897 and took silk in 1913. He hails from Chesire and was born in 1868. Just before the war he was adopted as Conservative candidate for Bolton.

"The Pioneer" draws a Moral.

The accidental absence of an Australian representative at the Imperial Conference owing to the exigencies of the internal political situation was seized upon by the "Pioneer" the other day as an opportunity for a characteristic outburst of irrelevance. The Allahabad journal wrote: "Australia is left out in the cold unrepresented, her voice unheard and her influence unfelt at present in the Councils of the Empire. Indian politicians, clamorous for a premature self-government in this country, would do well to note the irony of fate which has temporarily excluded a great Dominion from exercising any influence over the Empire's business, and to bear in mind that even self-government may have its disadvantages and disabilities." The Allahabad journal forgot to mention whether as a result of this enormity the Commonwealth would realize the necessity of renouncing her self-governing powers for the form of government which the "Pioneer" admires. It will, perhaps, be shocked to learn that the Opposition in the Commonwealth have made it a plank of their platform that "the decisions of the Imperial Conference affecting Australia should be submitted to the Federal Parliament for ratification." The Australians, it appears, are so enamoured of the "advantages" of self-government that they persist in regarding it as the thing that matters, above Imperial Conference and all.

The Law of Cruelty to Animals.

A correspondent writing to us the other day deplored the fact that those responsible for the Bill recently introduced in the Imperial Council to deal with the atrocious practice of flaying goats alive failed to extend its provisions to the prevention and punishment of this practice in the case of other animals. As a matter of fact, it is very much to be regretted that the opportunity was not availed of to introduce a much more comprehensive measure for the strengthening of the law in relation to the ill treatment of animals. An illustration of the defects of the present Act is provided by the report of a case which appears in our columns to-day. In this case a man was convicted for stitching together the eyelids of birds, a brutal and revolting practice which is unfortunately common in India and elsewhere. The local magistrate marked his sense of disapproval of this brutality by imposing the heavy penalty of a fine of Rs. 5. An appeal to the High Court, however, has shown that the offence is not covered by the section of the Act under which the man was convicted and the conviction was quashed. Public morality in regard to atrocious practices of this sort must be at a pretty low level, when it is discovered that the law is not strong enough even to enforce the ridiculously mild punishment which was considered a sufficient penalty by the magistrate who dealt with this case.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Carmichael and Party arrived at Victoria Terminus by special train at 8 a.m. yesterday morning.

Her Excellency and Lady Carmichael visited the Women's Branch Depot at 12 noon yesterday.

Surgeon-General O'Donnell and Major Melville have arrived at Government House.

We understand that Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay in place of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan proceeding home on leave.

Lord and Lady Carmichael arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by a special train, on their way Home. They were received at the Victoria Terminus by Major J. G Greig, Military Secretary to H. E. Lord Willingdon. They drove to Government House, where they will be Lord and Lady Willingdon's guests until their departure. The arrival was private.

Their Excellencies accompanied by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Carmichael, visited the Maharaja Gaekwad Officers' Hospital yesterday afternoon.

ANGLO-FRENCH PROGRESS ON THE SOMME.

MANY VILLAGES OCCUPIED.

HOSPITAL-SHIP ASTURIAS SUBMARINED.

BRITISH OCCUPY LONGAVESNES.

A STRATEGIC CAPTURE.

LINE BETWEEN ROISEL AND NURLU IMPROVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 28.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wiring to-day, says:—The British have occupied the large village of Longavesnes, the possession of which greatly improves the outline between Roisel and Nurlu and also the small village of Equancourt on the Tortille river, near the spot where it falls into the Canal-de-nord.

LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 28.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—We continued to advance south of the Oise in the lower forest of Coucy of which we occupy the entire northern portion. The enemy has been driven beyond the Barisis-Servais line. A night attack brilliantly carried the village of Coucy-le-Chateau south of the forest which the Germans energetically defended.

In the region north of Soissons we captured a farm north-west of Margival and point d'appui strongly held by the enemy.

BRUSH WITH GERMANS AT ROISEL.

BOMBING ATTACK REPULSED NORTH OF BEAUMETZLEZ CAMBRAI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 28.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wiring yesterday said:—

The only change yesterday was the retirement of the British outpost at Roisel before a strong German force of the cyclist infantry which suddenly appeared. We still hold the railway junction between Marquaix and Roisel.

Our occupation of Beaumetzlez-Cambrai evidently annoys the Germans. They atttempted a bombing attack north of the place yesterday morning but were repulsed with considerable loss. The German artillery has been more active but is desultory and nervous.

BRITISH CAVALRY CAPTURE THREE POSITIONS.

POST NORTH OF BEAUMETZ RECAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., Mar. 28.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night reports:—Our cavalry drove out the enemy from Longavesnes, Lieramont and Equancourt which we occupy. A number of prisoners were taken. The enemy's third attack northward of Beaumetz was temporarily successful but we recaptured the post and re-established our position.

Our fire drove off a raiding party east of Ploegsteert.

REPORTED DEATH OF PRINCE FRIEDRICH KARL.

THE ROYAL AIRMAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 28.

The "Daily Express" says that the Prussian airman, Prince Friedrich Karl, has died of wounds. He was recently reported missing.

REPORT OF EAST LONDON FACTORY EXPLOSION.

AWARD OF KING'S MEDALS FOR BRAVERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 2 p.m., Mar. 28.

The Committee of Inquiry into the East London munitions factory disaster reports that a fire preceded the explosion. There is no evidence that the disaster was caused by a malicious agency. The report records that 69 persons were killed on the spot and 98 seriously injured, four of whom died, and 328 were slightly injured exclusive of hundreds triflingly affected.

The Committee announces that his Majesty has conferred the Edward Medal, First Class, on Mr. Angel, the chemist-in-charge and Mr. Wenborne, the leading male hand and the King's Police Medal on Police-constable Greenoff, who sacrificed their lives through remaining at their posts.

EXPLOSION IN AN ENGLISH MUNITIONS FACTORY.

ONE KILLED AND NINE INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 12 noon Mar. 28.

The Press Bureau says:—An accidental explosion occurred in a munitions factory in the north of England this morning. No serious damage was done. One person was killed and nine were injured, three seriously.

FRENCH CAPTURE OF ESSIGNY PLATEAU.

FIGHTING IN TEETH OF FIERCE OPPOSITION.

PRESSING FORWARD NEAR MARCIVAL AND VREGNY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, March 27.
Recd. 8 a.m. Mar. 28.

Interest is now concentrating on the sector of St. Quentin which both the French and the British are approaching. The French capture of the Essigny plateau immediately south of the town is notable as it commands a gap which is on the direct strategic route between Paris and Belgium and also marks a considerable step towards outflanking the town. The Germans recognising its importance made numerous counterattacks, but all were shattered with heavy enemy loss.

ENEMY BEING DRIVEN FROM POSITION TO POSITION.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says in a message of yesterday's date:—The plateau of Crouy up the southern side of which the French are fighting their way in the teeth of fierce opposition is the south-western projection of the vast Laon plateau. Its surface is broken by countless ravines frequently wooded. Under a clear sky and bright sun, hot enough in the afternoon to tempt weary men to lie and bask in its rays, the French are steadily driving the enemy from position to position. The wilderness of mud has disappeared and men and guns advance over fields taking cover like in wars a decade ago.

KEY TO CROUY PLATEAU OCCUPIED.

Frequent fusillading shows that the rifle has come into its own again. The brilliant French capture of Red Bridge over a ravine on the Maubeuge Road gave the French the key to the whole Crouy plateau. The attacking regiments, mostly peasants, infuriated at the sight of ruined farms and orchards stormed the position with irresistible fury and repulsed three counter-attacks in two days. The enemy has not abandoned the hope of retaking the wrecked bridge and fighting is still raging.

The French are also pressing forward on the left in the vicinity of Margival and on the right in the vicinity of Vregny. Every gain is followed by a counterattack in which the Germans recklessly and fruitlessly sacrifice men.

The enemy position at Vregny is very strong; his machine-guns are sweeping the natural glacis.

FRENCH PROGRESS IN VREGNY.

ENEMY GATHERING BETWEEN BENAY AND URVILLERS DISPERSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 28.

Last night's French communiqué said:—Between the Somme and the Oise our artillery dispersed the enemy gathering between Benay and Urvillers. South of the Oise we made important progress in the Lower Courcy forest and occupied Folembray and Lafeuille notwithstanding the difficulties of terraine and vigorous enemy resistance. We also progressed north of Soissons in the region of Vregny.

ENTERING ON DECISIVE PHASE OF WAR.

STRENGTH OF BRITISH AND FRENCH COORDINATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Mar. 28.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., Mar. 28.

M. Painleve, Minister of War, urging the necessity for calling up the 1918 class, said they were entering on a decisive phase of the war but that was not synonymous with "short." The German retreat had proved the strength of co-ordination between the British and the French. It did not mean that the German armies were weakening, rather that the enemy was mustering his strength for a desperate effort.

ENEMY'S WASTE OF EXPLOSIVES.

"STARVING WIVES IN GERMANY."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 28.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., Mar. 28.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters refers to the enemy's waste of hundreds of tons of explosives in wanton destruction of mediaeval fortress-chateaux of military value, and blowing up of ancient ruins and monuments.

He mentions that the German officers offered liberated villagers ten francs for either a pound of coffee, rice or lard, distributed by the American Relief Commission in order to send to their starving wives in Germany.

FURTHER FRENCH PROGRESS.

THREE MORE VILLAGES TAKEN.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUEL AT VERDUN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 28.
Recd. 3 p.m., Mar. 28.

Last night's French communiqué said:—Between the Somme and the Oise there has been violent reciprocal artillery firing on the front Roupy-Essigny-Benay where our fire stopped dead several attempts to attack.

South of the Oise we followed up our success capturing all the Low Forest of Coucy and the villages of Petit-Barisis, Ferneuil and Coucy-la-Ville. Our advanced elements at some points reached the western outskirts of the Forest of St. Gobain and upper part of the Coucy wood. Our losses in this region have been slight.

North of Soissons we have made important progress north of Neuville-sur-margival and northeast of Leuilly. A successful coup-de-main in the Argonne resulted in our taking twenty prisoners. There has been a somewhat violent artillery duel at Verdun in the direction of Hill 304 and north of Bezonvaux.

A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., March 28.

A wireless German official message says, rain has reduced the fighting on the whole western front. There were engagements north-eastward of Bapaume and Peronne. The enemy after repeated fruitless advance occupied Roisel. Strong French forces came upon our reserves between Mise and Coucy-le-Chateau. We inflicted heavy losses and gave way before the threatened encircling movement.

BELGIAN RAID NEAR SMEENSTRAAT.

ENEMY POSITIONS DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 28.

A wireless Belgian official communiqué says:—A Belgian detachment raided the German positions near Smeenstraat inflicted losses, razed fieldworks and brought back prisoners.

BELGIAN DEPORTEES IN GERMANY.

REPORTED DYING BY SCORES OF STARVATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., March 28.

The Belgian Government has received letters from eye-witness describing the terrible fate of the Belgian deportees in Germany. The treatment is unimaginable. They are dying by scores of starvation and are even eating rats.

TRANSPORT OF GERMAN TROOPS IN BELGIUM.

ON A LARGER SCALE THAN SINCE 1914.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 27.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 28.

The "Nieuwe Courant" says that between March 12th and 18th the transport of German troops in Belgium was on a larger scale than since 1914.

FRANCO-ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

SUCCESSES IN MACEDONIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., Mar. 28.

A French-Macedonian communiqué says:—We captured a quarter of a mile of trenches in the direction of the crest of Ceroenastena taking one hundred prisoners.

The Italians supported by our artillery broke down an attempted Bulgar attack.

HOSPITAL-SHIP ASTURIAS TORPEDOED.

WITH CREW OF R. A. M. C. AND NURSES.

SURVIVORS RESCUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 28.
Recd. 3 p.m., Mar. 28.

The hospitalship Austrias has been torpedoed. The attack took place struck the quarter and damaged the rudder, thence went into the engine-room damaging the machinery and extinguishing the whole electrical illumination.

The vessel had landed nine hundred sick and those on board consisted of the crew members of the Army Medical Corps and a number of nurses. Distress signals were answered by a patrolboat which towed the Asturias in and several boats with the survivors. Between three hundred and four-hundred have been landed thinly clad. Some were injured. Three died after being landed. Others were rescued by destroyers and another patrolboat.

TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., March 28.

The Admiralty states that the British hospital-ship Asturias, steaming with all navigation lights and all distinguishing Red Cross signs brilliantly illuminated, was torpedoed without warning on the night of the 20th. The military casualties are eleven dead and three missing, including a female Staff nurse, and seventeen injured. Casualties among the crew are twenty dead, nine missing, including the stewardess and twenty-two injured.

The torpedoing of this ship is an achievement claimed for U boats in a German wireless press message.

TORPEDOED ASTURIAS.

MORE WOMEN THAN USUAL ON BOARD.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 28.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., Mar. 28.

The Asturias had more women on board than usual, as many nurses whose service had expired were returning eagerly anticipating a stay at home. One boat capsized while being launched and some of the occupants were an hour in the water. The survivors were very cheery, dressed in heterogeneous costumes of pyjamas, quilts, etc. Many had cut hands and feet. Several members of the Medical Corps, including three nurses are missing.

The explosion was made worse by the fact that the torpedo exploded in the part of the ship where disinfectants were stored and the fumes from chemicals were suffocating.

The bodies of the captain and twenty-four medical orderlies were landed on Thursday morning, wearing lifebelts. Some had drowned and some had died from exposure.

HUN SUBMARINISM.

12 BELGIAN RELIEF-SHIPS SUNK SINCE 1914

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 3 p.m., Mar. 28.

It is stated that twelve Belgian relief-ships have been submarined since 1914.

AMERICAN ARMED LINER AT LIVERPOOL.

PRACTICE SHOOTING OF PERISCOPES FROM 2 MILES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 28.

The steamer, St. Louis, the first American armed liner has arrived at Liverpool. Her passengers included four ladies and five journalists. No German submarines were seen. In practice shooting, barrels with periscopes were smashed at a range of two miles. The captain and an American naval officer were on the bridge for seventy-two hours.

ARMAMENT OF THE ST. LOUIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 3 p.m., Mar. 28.

The steamer St. Louis was armed with six-inch guns fore and aft manned by selected gunners. She travelled direct through the zone unhindered.

ITALY ON COMING OFFENSIVE.

QUITE PREPARED FOR STRONGEST ATTACK.

NOTHING NEGLECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Mar. 26.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 28.

Signor Barzilai is visiting the front. He conversed with General Cadorna who referred to the reports of the coming great enemy offensive against Italy and said that the Italian Army was quite prepared. He himself had neglected nothing to meet the strongest attack. If the enterprise, attributed to the enemy, was carried out, it would be a bigger affair than Verdun but would have the same result.

CHINO-GERMAN TENSION.

GERMAN MINISTER AND STAFF LEAVE PEKING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, March 27.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 28.

The German Minister and his staff have left for Shanghai whence they will sail for San Francisco on the Dutch steamer Rembrandt. Then they will travel across the United States and probably proceed to Holland.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM IN ROUMANIA.

DUE TO RECENT ANGLO-FRENCH SUCCESSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JASSY, Mar. 27.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 28.

The Anglo-French successes have aroused the greatest enthusiasm here. Newspapers are torn from the hands of sellers immediately they appear and the public devour the communiqués and Reuter despatches which have revived the spirits of the Roumanians in an extraordinary way.

RUMOURS OF INVASION OF SCOTLAND.

SET AT REST BY MR. BONAR LAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 26.
Recd. 3 p.m., Mar. 28.

An unprecedented crop of alarmist and circumstantial rumours throughout Great Britain durin the week-end led Mr. Thorne to ask Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons for information regarding reports of invasions in Scotland at Lowestoft and elsewhere. Mr. Bonar Law said that he had heard a great many himself but all were without foundation.

EGYPT'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

APPROXIMATE A HUNDRED MILLION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 28.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes:—Subscriptions to the war loan collected in Egypt amount to at least £5,000,000, of which £3,6000,000 is new money. It is calculated Egypt has contributed roundly about £35,000,000 to various British loans and at least another eight million to French and Italian. These amounts include investments made by Egyptian Government, but not subscriptions of local banks, business houses, and residents, who have been able to subscribe direct from reserves and funds which they possess abroad. Altogether the total amount of cash contributed to the Allied exchequer by Egypt cannot be far short of fifty million pounds, whilst assistance rendered indirectly must be worth as much again.

SOUTHERN SHAN STATES RAILWAY.

TERMINUS ALMOST COMPLETELY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 27.

Aung Ban, the terminus of the Southern Shan States Railway has almost been completely destroyed by fire, which broke out on Monday. Thirty-three houses were in all burnt. The loss is estimated at about eight lakhs. An Indian merchant finding he had lost all he possessed jumped into the flames. He was rescued, but died later through severe burns. The origin of the fire is unknown.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

GOVERNMENT URGED TO TAKE ACTION.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MEETING OF M. P.'S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., Mar. 28.

A meeting of the members of the Houses of Lords and Commons supporting the principle of Imperial Preference has resolved, in view of the resolutions of the Paris Economic Conference of June 1916, and of the fact that Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Committee reported in favour of the adoption of the policy of preference and commercial treaties with the Allies, to request the Government to submit the Paris resolutions and Lord Balfour of Burleigh's report to the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference. The meeting further requests the Government forthwith to set up machinery to give effect to the resolutions and carry out the policy of Imperial Preference in accordance with Mr. Asquith's announcement to Parliament in February, 1916, that it was not intended to await peace to give effect to the Paris resolutions.

STATE LIQUOR PURCHASE.

DIFFICULTY IN BUYING WHISKY BOND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 28.

It is understood that if the State liquor purchase is carried ont the value of stocks of whisky in bond in Great Britain estimated at over a hundred million must be added to the three hundred million payable to brewers and distillers as compensation.

LONDON TEA MARKET.

LOWER SELLING PRICE TO BE ENFORCED ON MAY 18.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 28.

In the House of Commons Captain C. Bathurst stated that 93,624,000 lbs. of tea were bonded in London on February 28th and 383,372,647 lbs. were withdrawn last year. Arrangements for lowering the selling price would be enforced on May 18th. The Food Controller would not allow any consideration to interfere with the interests of consumer. Steps had been taken to prevent undue speculation.

SUCCESS OF THIRD CANADIAN LOAN.

OVER-SUBSCRIBED BY TWENTY MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, March 27.
Recd. 12 noon Mar. 28.

Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, announcing that the new loan of thirty millions sterling has been oversubscribed by twentymillions states that the applications aggregated over forty thousand. The increase in small subscriptions is most gratifying. The result is a most notable and significant success for the Canadian people and will be regarded by the outside world as Canada's greatest achievement in the war next to mobilisation and despatch of the Oversea Canadian Army. It will immediately change Canada's financial prestige and strengthen Canada's credit, should Canada later have recourse to foreign money markets. But Canada, if she chooses, can do her war financing and he urges the Canadians to continue to save money so as to enable Canada to finish the war with the greater part of her debt held by the Canadians.

EFFECT OF TIGHTENING OF BLOCKADE.

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 2 p.m., Mar. 28.

Replying in the House of Commons to criticisms as to the effectiveness of the blockade, Lord Robert Cecil declared that the tightening of the blockade had resulted in a complete cessation of oversea importations into the enemy countries. He admitted that the question of home produce of neutrals adjoining Germany was much more difficult and was of the opinion that the only way to stop such exports to Germany was by an agreement with neutrals. For example, Norway had agreed to restrict her trade with Germany provided that we supplied her with refined copper.

Lord Robert Cecil proceeded to show the steadily increasing diversion of the Danish and Dutch agricultural products to England instead of to Germany recently and emphatically declared that Denmark honestly endeavoured to carry out the terms of the existing agreement. He would be deceiving the country if he did not say that there was a very great shortage of food in Germany as the result of the blockade and also of wool, cotton, lubricants and other necessities. He was disinclined to disbelieve the repeated well-authenticated reports of food riots in Germany.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

BUDGET DEBATE.

MR. JINNAH'S SPEECH.

The following is the full text of the Hon. Mr. Jinnah's speech on the Budget:—

My Lord, it has been said that some of the members instead of discussing the Budget strictly have diverted from it and discussed all sorts of other matters of public interest. But, I have tried to understand the position of a non-official member in this Council. Under our rules and procedure, the Financial statement is presented in the first instance by the Hon. the Finance Member, which was done on this occasion on the 1st of March. After the Financial statement is presented, no discussion is allowed with regard to the general financial policy of the Government. But those Members who have followed the rules, and I have no doubt that most of the hon. members have followed them,—will find that you can bring resolutions with regard to certain matters only, but you cannot possibly discuss in this Council the general financial policy of the Government of India, but that occasion arises after the event, so to say and after everything is over. Therefore, to discuss the Budget at this juncture, it seems to me, will be really nothing more than flogging a dead horse, because not a single item, not a rupee or pie, as far as I understand, can be changed now from the Budget. It does not matter what arguments, what reasons or grounds you advance: therefore, my Lord, it seems to me that not much good will result by our taking up the Budget at this juncture and discussing it. But I would like to say this, that when the Financial statement was introduced by the Hon. the Finance Member, I paid as much attenion to it as I could, and personally I came to the conclusion that it was a well-balanced Budget. I think the Hon. the Finance Member has received so many congratulations and so many expressions of gratitude that he might well dispense with any such expression from me. But I do say this, that it was a scientific Budget as it is directed towards those who can pay, and what I feel, my Lord, is this, that as we go on, our needs must and will increase and the Budget will have to be prepared more and more on scientific principles and not on the othodox lines of the past.

INDIA'S GIFT.

Now, with regard to the hundred millions which India has agreed to contribute, I take this view, my Lord, that, if as a component part of the British Empire, as a citizen of the British Empire, I can stand here and urge upon the Government that the rights and privileges of a British citizen should be given to me, I think I ought equally to be ready to bear the burden of the Empire. I would willingly bear this burden if I could feel that I was the citizen of the Empire. There may be differences of opinion on certain matters, particularly, as to the methods of taxation but, I can tell you this, on behalf of the people of Bombay, that heavy as this burden is, it has been accepted in no grudging spirit. Of course, my friend Mr. Wacha has said that we must not talk about sacrifices; but, my Lord, we are not talking about the sacrifices and the heavy burden in any grudging spirit, but in this spirit that the sacrifice is heavy comparatively, that is to say, one part of the Empire can afford to pay four thousand million and suffer less than another part that pays a hundred million. Therefore, when we talk of India's burden and sacrifice, it is only really in that spirit that we speak and in no other spirit, and I am sure that the Government realise it and I am quite sure that the people in England realise it.

PROPOSED REFORM IN PROCEDURE.

Then, my Lord, with regard to the sources and methods of taxation that have been tapped, as I said, we were not in a position to suggest any improvements in the Budget; we were not consulted really on the Budget, and it requires really a very, very careful consideration before one can say that you can improve upon this Budget. I dare say it can be improved. But what I would suggest, my Lord, is this, that a small committee be formed. That if there was some such system, for instance, as in Bombay, a "Finance Committee," who will consider the matter before the Financial statement is prepared, I have no doubt that Government will receive a certain amount of help and that the Hon. the Finance Member will benefit by it. After the Financial statement is presented, a day should be set apart for the general discussion of the policy and principle of the financial statement by the Council before the time for moving resolutions, and before the budget comes to be finally passed by the Council.

THE DEFENCE FORCE.

That is so far as the Budget itself is concerned, but I must say that on this occasion it will be impossible really, as I said, to discuss the Budget only, and the reason, my Lord, that I want to address the Council further at this late stage of the discussion, is this, that there are some matters which I want to bring to the notice of this Council. The first point, my Lord, is with regard to the Indian Defence Force Act. The Indian Defence Force Bill has become law; it is now more than three weeks, nearly a month, when it was introduced and then it went through various stages and eventually it was passed into law. It has raised, as your Lordship must have observed, very great hopes in the minds of the people all over the country and now it seems to me, my Lord, that the question is being neglected. First, all that we know up to now is that any one who wants to enlist himself can fill up the form, send it to the District Magistrate and it will be sent up in due course to the Military authorities and they will do what is required. Now, my Lord, if we are really in earnest, if this door is going to be thrown open to the people of India, and if really the Government of India desire recruits, then I say, my Lord, we shall have to resort to more businesslike methods than I can see up to the present moment. I would therefore suggest that the Commander-in-Chief, or whoever is reponsible for this, should lose no time to make the position clear. If this measure is misunderstood or it is found that your intention was different from what we understood, there will be bitter disappointment which will be undesirable. Therefore, my Lord, if you are really in earnest, if you really want recruits—and I venture to say you can get recruits by the thousand,—two or three matters must be made clear. It might be said that I am speaking in a spirit of bargaining as it was said the other day in this Council. My Lord, any member or anybody who uses that word "bargaining", I must say with due respect to him that he does not realise the true meaning of the word "bargaining". All that we urge upon the Government of India is this, there is at the present moment a bar to the people of India so far as the commissioned ranks are concerned. Is this consistent with one's self-respect? Is it bargaining, as King's equal subjects in our own country, to tell our Government face to face that this bar must be removed? Is it bargaining, my Lord, to say that in my own country I should be put on the same footing as the European British subjects? Is that bargaining? I say, my Lord, save us from this humiliation; and the sooner this question is taken up, the better. There is a very strong feeling on this point and if this is put right, I can assure you, my Lord, that you will get thousands of young, educated men who will be willing to come forward in the service of their country and the Empire. If we are in earnest. (1) bureaux must be established in various centres in each Presidency; (2) we must be told authoritatively how many thousand men you want, and I assure you, my Lord, you shall have them; (3) when you have these various bureaux established in various centres, appoint some responsible men as committees in each centre to deal with applications in co-operation with the Military authorities because you will have applicants coming in; (4) I do not wish, my Lord, to strike a note of an offensive character against that service which in its own way is doing useful work, namely, the police and the C.I.D., but as far as possible that agency should be avoided, and the Police and the C.I.D., should have nothing to do with the question of who should be accepted and who should not be accepted, but this matter should be left to the authorities who should decide in consultation with the committees.

"EMBARRASSING THE GOVERNMENT."

I was really grieved to hear my hon. friend Mr. Shafi say that if we discuss or ask for any constitutional reforms, that will be embarrassing the Government. What surprises me, is this, that my own countrymen should feel more as to what would embarrass the Government and what would not embarrass the Government than the Government themselves. Why does Mr. Shafi say that? Your Lordship was good enough to refer to the memorandum of reforms submitted by 19 members of this Council, which I venture to say, was a well considered and well-thought-out memorandum, and your Lordship was pleased to say that it would receive sympathetic consideration. So far so good, and at the present moment you cannot expect anything more. But, my Lord, this is the fear we have and I want to bring it to the notice of the Government and of your Lordship. The fear we have is this. The despatch containing the Reform proposals from the Government of India has gone to the Secretary of State. We do not know what that despatch contains; we have not the faintest idea: we were not consulted about it. It is now pending before the Secretary of State for India for his decision in the matter. Is the decision going to be arrived at *ex-parte*? That is what we are afraid of and we urge upon you, my Lord, not to arrive at a decision, *ex-parte*. Give us the opportunity of discussing the matter, and I would suggest (it is only a suggestion just as the Hon. Pundit Madan Mohun Malaviya suggested); I would suggest, my Lord, that, whatever reply may be given to that despatch before you finally decide on this most vital question, give sufficient opportunity for discussion in this Council, or at least allow the representatives of the people to confer with you at a round table before you finally come to any decision. The public must have an opportunity to criticise it. Is that, my Lord, asking for too much? Should we not have our representatives even consulted with regard to what reforms are going to be introduced?

Is it fair that the Government of India in their secret chambers at Simla or Delhi should form their own opinions and submit a despatch to the Secretary of State for India and that the whole question of the post-war reforms should be decided *ex-parte* without anybody on behalf of the people of India being heard or consulted. If, my Lord, those reforms are going to be real reforms, (I take it that it is a very ordinary proposition that any statesman who wants to introduce reforms will at least provide for a quarter of a century or half a century, because you cannot go on tinkering with your constitution every 5 or 10 years), do so after consultation and deliberation. Therefore, My Lord, it is a matter of the most grave and vital importance to India that these questions ought to be considered most seriously and most carefully, and in consultation with the representatives of the people at least.

INDIA'S PLACE IN THE EMPIRE.

Then, my Lord, there is only one more point while I am talking about reforms, of which your Lordship must be aware because it has been repeatedly expressed in the papers, and that is that if there is going to be an Imperial Council or an Imperial Parliament, India's place in that Imperial Parliament must be adequately secured and represented. You will ask me perhaps what I mean by adequately secured and represented. My Lord, that is a question which requires detailed consideration, but I can say this at least at once that India's representation in this Imperial Parliament or Imperial Council should certainly be no less than that of the Dominions.

You have been thanked, my Lord, and I entirely join in these thanks to your Excellency, for taking the steps that you have under the Defence of India Act for stopping indentured labour. I do not wish, my Lord, to repeat what the other members have already said but I can tell your Lordship this that it has given the utmost satisfaction throughout the country. The people of India do not feel more with regard to any other question at the present moment than the question of this indentured labour for the simple reason that it was degrading, that it was a system not only in itself saturated with evils, but it went to dishonour a civilised country like India. To think that we should have such a system as the indentured labour in our midst was a slur on the honour and self-respect of the people. That, my Lord, was the feeling which really was at the bottom of this strong agitation which your Excellency must have observed of late.

In conclusion, my Lord, I will say this, that the stand made by the Secretary of State for India with regard to the cotton duties has created one impression on my mind, and I believe that is the impression created on the minds of a very large section of the thoughtful and educated people of this country, viz., that our battle was fought well by the Secretary of State for India. And this is what is wanted. The personnel of the Government of this country, as Mr. Gokhale said very often, is foreign. It does not require any argument to establish that. But, my Lord, if you want India to care for your Government, to stand by you, to co-operate with you, what you want is that the spirit of the Government should be Indian. That on occasions when the interests of India are likely to suffer or any injustice is going to be done, our Government and those who are at the head of the Government should stand up for us and speak for us as any Indian would do. And, my Lord, Mr. Chamberlain did that on this occasion, and, therefore, we find this feeling of profound satisfaction. This, my Lord, is all that I have to say and I would urge again upon your Excellency most earnestly and most sincerely that with regard to the Indian Defence Force Act, your Excellency will bear it in mind, that if the Government are in earnest, we are in earnest. We are ready, my Lord, but treat us as the King's equal subjects.

THE CRIMINAL LAW.

IMPORTANT PROVISIONS OF THE NEW BILL.

The text of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, presented to Parliament by the Home Secretary, to make further provision with respect to the punishment of sexual offences and the prevention of indecent advertisements, was published on Feb. 17.

Under Clause 2 any person suffering from veneral disease in a communicable form is forbidden to have sexual intercourse with any other person, the penalty on conviction being two years' imprisonment, with or without hard labour, or, on summary conviction to imprisonment, with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months.

The Court may order a medical examination, and a woman may have the privilege of a female doctor.

Conviction will not follow if a prisoner proves that he or she had reasonable grounds to believe that he or she was free from the disease at the time the offence was committed.

Where a person has within three months before the commission of any alleged offence received a written notice either on an examination or while under compulsory detention in any prison or other institution from a duly qualified medical practitioner that he or she is suffering from venereal disease in a communicable form, that person shall be deemed to have been so suffering at the time the alleged offence was committed, unless the contrary is proved.

The measure also increases the penalties, both as regards fines and imprisonment, imposed upon brothel-keepers, and in respect to indecent advertisements.

The new penalties for keeping a disorderly house are:

First conviction, fine of £100 or three months.

Second conviction, £250 or six months.

Third or subsequent conviction, £500 or twelve months.

Upon a second or subsequent conviction the offender will have to enter into sureties to be of good behaviour for twelve months, or undergo an additional three months' imprisonment.

The Indecent Advertisements Act, 1889, is extended so as to punish (a) a person who publishes by way of advertisement, or causes to be so published, any picture or printed or written matter which is of an indecent or obscenee nature; (b) a person who gives or delivers to any other person say such picture or printed or written matter with intent that the same should be published by way of advertisement.

The penalty in each case is £100 or six months, instead of 40s. and one month and £5 and three months as at present.

U. S. MARINES AT WAR.

TRANSFER OF APPAM TO BRITISH OWNERS ORDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 26.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 28.

President Wilson has ordered the corps of marines to be brought up to the war strength of 17,400.

The Supreme Court has ordered immediate transfer of the Appam to her British owners.

FUTURE OF BAGDAD RAILWAY.

THE NEED FOR GUARANTEES.

Mr. H. Charles Woods, at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on February 19th, held at Burlington-gardens, gave a lecture on "The Baghdad Railway and its Tributaries." Speaking of the possible future of the railway, Mr. Woods said that the line was single, the gauge the normal Continental one. The original agreement stipulated that after the opening of the railway as far as Aleppo there was to be a weekly express train as far as that point, and subsequently a fortnightly express to the Persian Gulf. The journey from Constantinople to Baghdad could be accomplished in about 54 hours, and from the Turkish capital to Basra in about 66 hours. Taking the pre-war time necessary for the journey from London to Constantinople by the Orient express this meant that theoretically it would be possible to travel from London to Basra in about six days. From Basra to Bombay the distance was just over 1,900 miles, a distance which could be accomplished in about eighty hours. Thus, taking all the conditions at their most favourable value from the point of view of the Baghdad Railway, travellers and mails might be conveyed from London to Bombay by that route in about nine days seventeen hours, instead of as before the war in thirteen or fourteen days by way of the Suez Canal. Sooner or later the line would be completed, and its ownership and control, would depend not so much on any agreement already made as upon the results of the war, and particularly upon the fate of Turkey. For years the Germans had turned their attention to the East, and towards development of an influence which, so to speak, pivoted upon the Hamburg-Berlin-Baghdad line. It was for this reason that whatever concessions should be offered to them near at home, the Allies must leave no stone unturned to prevent the conclusion of a peace which would leave the enemy still possessed of a predominating control in an undertaking which, once it was robbed of its political significance, could easily be established upon an international basis. Arrangements would have to be made guaranteeing to Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy the safety of their respective positions in areas in which each of these countries was possessed of special interest.

A DIPLOMATIC REMINISCENCE.

In the course of discussion, Sir Edwin Pears referred to the intrigues that took place in order to maintain the monopoly of the railway. When the Young Turks came into power, he said, they realised that Abdul Hamid had thrown himself most recklessly into the hands of the Germans and was giving them concessions whenever they asked for them. One of these concessions was the monopoly of the railways on the north-east of Asia Minor. The Russian Minister put in a demand which Abdul Hamid considered to be insolent, and sent autograph letters to the Emperor of Russia, to the German Emperor, and to Queen Victoria. Her Majesty placed the letter in the hands of Lord Salisbury. The letter practically stated that there had been an invasion of the Sovereign rights of Turkey, and that Britain was bound by the Cyprus Convention to defend Turkey whenever attacked by anybody. Lord Salisbury had a gloriously cynical way which was especially puzzling to the Turk. When he was approached by the Turkish Minister in reference to Britain's obligation, he replied, "Yes, that is perfectly true. We have taken such an obligation and we keep our obligations. If you look at that you will see in the second paragraph that our undertaking is in consideration of your protecting the Armenians. You have been massacring the Armenians. Therefore, we are under no obligation whatever, and we shall take no notice of the incident."—The "Morning Post."

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDY OPENED.

ROYAL PROCESSION CHEERED IN STREETS.

The King and Queen, who were accompanied by the Princess Mary, visited the City of London on February 23 and formally inaugurated at the London Institution, Finsbury-circus, the School of Oriental Studies, of which the King is patron.

With only an escort of the Life Guards, the King and Queen drove down from Buckingham Palace at eleven o'clock, and at the City boundary on the Victoria Embankment the ancient ceremonial of the presentation of the City's sword by the Lord Mayor was observed. There were present also the Sheriffs and the Remembrance, and deputations of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, who drove in the procession the remainder of the route to the institution.

Considerable crowds lined the streets.

At the school the King and Queen were received by Lord and Lady Curzon of Kedleston and conducted to the Library. An address was read by Sir John Hewett, chairman of the governing body, and Lord Curzon spoke in praise of the services the School of Oriental Languages had rendered to the country.

Afterwards the King declared the school open for the work of teaching and study, and with the Queen made a tour of the building.

During the return drive to Buckingham Palace, it being then the lunch hour in the City, the streets were crowded and their Majesties were enthusiastically cheered.

The school has been founded with three objects:—

To enable Englishmen to study Eastern languages, customs, and literature before leaving for the Orient.

To provide commercial training suitable for use in those countries.

To provide a focus point for scholars of all nationalities of the East when visiting England.

LIKELY GERMAN ATTEMPT ON RUSSIAN CAPITAL.

NINE DUKES AND THREE PRINCES SUPPORT NEW GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, March 27.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., Mar. 28.

Since Gutchkoff's warning of a likely German attempt on the capital, officers have been waiting in queues at the commandant's headquarters volunteering for the Riga-Dvinsk front.

Soldiers are digging a huge square grave for the victims of the revolution in a prominent part of Petrograd on which a monument will be erected.

Nine of the principal dukes and three princes have associated themselves with the views expressed by Grand Duke Michael in the act of abdication surrendered their appanages to the State and expressed their determination to support the Provisional Government.

ILLEGALITIES IN OLD REGIME.

TARTARS AND KIRCHIZ SARTS JOIN REVOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, March 27.
Recd. 12 noon Mar. 28.

The Extraordinary Commission investigating the illegalities of the ex-Ministers and officials of the old regime has stated that six hundred machine-guns have been found in different parts of the city.

The first performance at the Opera House since the revolution has been given. Two members of the Executive Committee of Duma addressed the audience from what used to be the Imperial Box. Two workmen's and soldiers' delegates spoke from another box.

GOVERNING BODY OF FINLAND.

The new Governing Body of Finland comprises six Social-Democrats and six representatives of the other parties.

The "Bourse Gazette" states that Rasputin's body has been burned.

According to advices from Tashkent the Tartars and the Kirchiz Sarts have joined the revolution. Great festivals have been held in towns and villages which are decorated with flags and thanksgiving services have been held in mosques.

General Kuropatkin addressed 200,000 demonstrators at Tashkent.

The arrival of Madame Breshkovsky, the Grandmother of the Revolution, was the occasion for rejoicings at Omsk. She was received by the General commanding troops and ceremoniously conducted to her residence. The ex-Governor's palace is now styled the House of the Republic.

NEW RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER ON RIGA FRONT.

OVATION FROM SAILORS AND TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 26.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 28.

A telegram from Riga says that Gutchkoff Minister of War, has arrived there and received an ovation from the sailors and troops who took the oath of fidelity to the Government.

The delegates of the Government have returned to Petrograd from the Riga front. They give excellent account of the spirit of the troops in trenches.

DEMONSTRATION BY VOLYNSKY GUARDS.

DECLARATION OF LOYALTY TO GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 27.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 28.

The Volynsky Guards, the first regiment to declare for the revolution, marched to the Tauride Palace to express loyalty to the Government. It carried flags inscribed "Don't betray our comrades in the trenches Make shells." The band played the Marseillaise.

GENERAL IVANOFF ARRESTED

RUSSIA'S DECISION TO CONQUER ENEMY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 28.
Recd 8-5 p.m., Mar. 28.

General Ivanoff has been arrested at Kief.

General Brusiloff received the new oath of the troops on the south-western front. The soldiers carried him shoulder-high to headquarters where crimson shields were hanging inscribed "The troops will conquer the enemy as the nation has conquered the dynasty."

AMENDING PRUSSIAN-AMERICAN TREATIES.

U. S. ON GERMAN VIOLATION OF THEIR PROVISIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 26.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 28.

The United States' reply to the German proposal to amend the Prussian-American treaties states:—The Government is seriously considering whether or not the treaties have not been already abrogated by Germany's flagrant violations of their provisions.

LATEST CABLES.

A BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

4 OFFICERS AND 17 MEN SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 0-50 a.m., Mar. 29.

The Admiralty announces that a British destroyer was recently mined and sunk in the Channel.

Four officers and seventeen men were saved.

RUSSIANS ATTACKED ON THE CHARA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 0-50 a.m., Mar. 29.

A Russian wireless communiqué says the enemy attacked the west bank of the river Chara. The second attack, accompanied by asphyxiating gases, compelled us to fall back towards the east.

AUSTRALIA AND THE WAR.

MR. HUGHES' APPEAL FOR COOPERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Mar. 28.
Recd. 0-50 a.m., Mar. 29.

Mr. Hughes addressed three thousand people at Bendigo. The audience was most enthusiastic, singing the National Anthem and cheering the Allies. The announcement by Mr. Hughes that the question of compulsion might again be submitted to the electorate was continuously cheered. Mr. Hughes eloquently appealed for the whole-hearted cooperation of the people in the conduct of the war by means of men, money and products. He urged that organised efforts be made to increase food and general products to help the Empire. He denounced the methods of the Labour caucus and said that every loyal Australian was humiliated because the Labour members of the Senate had prevented Australia being represented at the Imperial Conference. In order to refute false statements. Mr. Hughes announced that the soldiers' vote in the conscription referendum was 72,000 for and 58,000 against. The announcement was loudly cheered.

CALLING UP OF 1918 CLASS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 28.
Recd. 0-50 a.m., Mar. 29.

The Chamber has authorised the calling up of the 1918 class after Easter.

The Chamber adopted the Senate's Bill authorising the withdrawal of naturalisation from the late subjects of enemy powers.

COL. MAUDE'S AFFAIRS.

THE RESULT OF BEING TOO OPTIMISTIC.

Colonel F. N. Maude, writer on military subjects, appeared before Mr. Justice Low on an adjourned judgment summons to show cause why he should not be committed for failing to comply with an order of April 1916 to pay a debt due to a Mrs. Matthews by intalments of £10 a month.

Mr. Harvey Samuel, solicitor for the creditor, said the accounts had now been produced, showing that Colonel Maude's earnings since April 1916 averaged £42 per month, while Mr. Strabridi, solicitor, for the debtor, said that the accounts showed average earnings of only £28 per month.

His Lordship: Has anything been paid?

Mr. Samuel: Yes; £5 a month, instead of £10.

Colonel Maude said he had been practically wrecked by the war, and if it had not been for the generous assistance afforded him by his solicitor he would have starved.

His Lordship; Why do you not go to the Bankruptcy Court?

Colonel Maude: I want to do so, but cannot get the necessary £10. I have been working for the Government on many things, and have just completed a very important thing for them. If I can only hold on for a little while my debts will not signify, but there is great delay in getting a thing through a Government Department in these times.

Mr. Samuel: I don't want to make him a bankrupt.

Mr. Strabridi: Since January all his literary work has ceased. Colonel Maude's optimism has killed it. He was absolutely certain when Roumania came in that it would end the war. All the papers have turned him down owing to his optimism.

His Lordship: I have read sufficient of Colonel Maude's works to know that he does not shine as a prophet. (Laughter.)

Colonel Maude: Both Sir Douglas Haig and Lord French have agreed with me all the way through. Look what Sir Douglas Haig said the other day.

Mr. Strabridi said that this debt was only a very small portion of Colonel Maude's indebtedness. He owed £3,500, which did not include an income-tax claim of £200.

His lordship said he would adjourn the case for three months and hear what both sides had got to say then.

Mr. Samuel said he was satisfied with this

NAPHTHALINE SOAP
BLUE BIRD BRAND

DISSOLVED IN WARM WATER NAPHTHALINE SOAP IS AN EXCELLENT FLUSH AND CLEANSER FOR BUNGALOWS AND COMPOUNDS.

MOSQUITOS, FLEAS, BUGS

and other pestilent insects cannot exist where NAPHTHALINE SOAP is used.

IT IS UNDOUBTEDLY the best soap for washing greasy or very dirty clothes.

It can be used with complete success as a substitute for NAPHTHALINE MARBLES and FLAKES which are not at present obtainable.

PEARSON'S TOILET SOAPS.

"MEDOLEA,"
"PAGOLEA"
& COAL TAR.

Manufactured by
PEARSON'S ANTISEPTIC Co., Ltd.,
15, ELM ST., LONDON.
Works: HULL, ENGLAND.

Agents for India—
Tothill, Sharp & Co., Ltd., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
S. H. Rozare & Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
B. K. Paul & Co., 7/12, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.
J. Hussam & Co., 6, Stringers St., Madras.

RUBBER STAMP
Mfrs. & Engravers.
P. P. RELE & SONS,
179, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

Absolutely Free
40 years' experience, late Government Medical Officer
RAI SAHEB Dr. DOSS'S
SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE
is being distributed free
Apply to—
The Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy,
30-2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

GREAT INDIA STATIONERY Co.
Commercial Stationers.
RETAIL SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
ARTISTIC STATIONERS, PRINTERS and ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
ENGRAVERS AND DIE-SINKERS
365, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.
KANTA BLDS., KALKADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments etc.
Rubber Stamp Makers.
Price List Free on Application.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

PROPOSALS OF LORD BALFOUR'S COMMITTEE.

WIDER CUSTOMS NET.

Resolutions of much importance on the subject of Britain's future trade relations, one of which recommends that the Government should adopt the principle of Imperial Preference have been passed by Lord Balfour's Committee on Commercial and Industrial Policy, and submitted to the Prime Minister.

The resolutions, which, together with the Committee's covering letter to Mr. Lloyd George, as Prime Minister, were issued on February 20 in the form of a White Paper, read:

1. In the light of experience gained during the war, we consider that special steps must be taken to stimulate the production of food-stuffs, raw materials, and manufactured articles within the Empire wherever the expansion of production is possible and economically desirable for the safety and welfare of the Empire as a whole.

2. We therefore recommend that his Majesty's Government should now declare their adherence to the principle that preference should be accorded to the products and manufactures of the British Overseas Dominions in respect of any Customs duties now or hereafter to be imposed on imports into the United Kingdom.

3. Further, it will in our opinion be necessary to take into early consideration, as one of the methods of achieving the above objects, the desirability of establishing a wider range of Customs duties which would be remitted or reduced on the products and manufactures of the Empire, and which would form the basis of commercial treaties with Allied and Neutral Powers.

THE COVERING LETTER.

The text of the covering letter to the Prime Minister was as follows:

1. We think it expedient to state briefly the reasons which have led us to pass the accompanying resolutions and transmit them to you at the present time.

2. It was our intention to discuss the future trade relations between the United Kingdom and the British possessions overseas in detail in connexion with, and as part of, the recommendations which it will be our duty to make in respect of the general commercial and industrial policy of this country after the war. In particular, we desired to consider the position of the great staple industries; but in regard to these we feel bound to wait for the reports from the special committees appointed by the Board of Trade.

3. The announcement that an Imperial Conference will be held at an early date has, in our judgment, made it expedient to state our opinions in the form of the resolutions we have now the honour to transmit.

4. We have arrived at the conclusions indicated chiefly on the ground that, although to some of us any measures which may act in restraint of trade are in the abstract distasteful, we think it necessary that for the sake of the unity of the Empire a serious attempt should now be made to meet the declared wishes of the Dominions and Colonies for the development of their economic relations with the United Kingdom, and that any abstract opinions we may hold should not, under the circumstances in which we are placed and with the experience gained during the war, stand in the way of any measures which are seen to be important, having regard to the general interests of the Empire.

5. It will be recalled that at the Colonial Conference of 1902 the Prime Ministers of the self-governing Colonies unanimously urged the expediency of granting in the United Kingdom preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the Colonies, either by exemption from or reduction of duties then existing or thereafter to be imposed, and that a resolution in the same terms was passed at the Conference of 1907.

6. Whatever controversies may have arisen in the past, we think that, regard being had in particular to the sacrifices made and the services rendered by our fellow-subjects overseas for a common purpose during the present war, the time has now arrived at which this request should be granted to the fullest extent which is now or may hereafter become practicable.

7. The Dominions have not asked, and we do not understand them to ask, that duties should be imposed by the United Kingdom for the sake of granting preference to their products. But we feel that, in the words of the resolution; we are forwarding to you, it will be necessary to take into early consideration, as one of the methods of achieving the objects indicated, the desirability of establishing a wider range of Customs duties than exists at present. This subject we propose to consider later, and to submit a further report thereon at a early opportunity, as well as on the question of how far the interests of the Dominions could be met by the granting of subsidies in lieu of tariff preferences.

8. We do not overlook the practical difficulties involved, but we desire to emphasise the fact that for the purpose of recovering trade lost during the war, of securing new markets, and of consolidating the resources of the British Empire the development throughout the Empire of a system of mutual tariff preferences is a subject which cannot in our opinion, any longer be neglected.

9. In this connexion it will be necessary to examine closely the fact of imposing duties upon any articles which are used for manufacturing purposes in this country, especially in connexion with our export trades and the shipping and shipbuilding industries. Measures must be devised to safeguard the interests of the consumer and the rightful demands of labour. The special position of India, as well as of Egypt and the Soudan, will require consideration; and account must be taken both of our commercial treaty obligations and of the bearing of the proposed policy upon the interests of those countries our trade relations with which are of special importance.

10. We are satisfied, however, that these questions, with which we propose to deal more fully in a subsequent report, do not oppose any insuperable obstacles to the adoption of the policy embodied in our resolutions.

THE SIGNATORIES.

The above main report is signed by:
Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
Mr. Arthur Balfour (ex-Master Cutler of Sheffield.)
Sir H. Birchenough (director of the British South Africa Company and other African concerns).
Sir Alfred Booth (chairman of the Cunard and Anchor Lines.)
Lord Faringdon (chairman of the Great Central Railway Company.)
Mr. H. Gosling, president of the National Transport Workers' Federation.
Professor W. A. S. Hewins, M.P. secretary of the Tariff Commission.
Sir C. G. Hyde (partner with Lord Cowdray in the firm of S. Pearson and Sons.)
Sir W. S. McCormick (secretary of the Carnegie Trust).
Mr. A. McDowell (a Belfast solicitor.)
Sir G. A. Muntz (ex-president of the Institute of Metals).
Mr. A. Nimmo (a Scottish coal-owner).
Sir C. A. Parsons (the famous engineer.)
Mr. A. F. Pease (chairman of Pease and Partners.)
Mr. G. Scoby Smith, and
Mr. G. J. Wardle, M.P. (railwaymen's leader).

TWO MINORITY REPORTS.

Sir Frederick H. Smith, in a separate statement, says that although he is in general sympathy with the resolutions, he feels that in view of the present international situation the moment is inopportune to bring forward a recommendation which might involve an alteration in our fiscal policy towards our Allies. There should first be a confidential discussion with the Dominions.

Mr. Richard Hazleton, M.P., and Mr. John O'Neill declare themselves unable to subscribe to any resolution which does not deal with the special case of Ireland, although they fully endorse the principle of Imperial Preference.

(Continued from Column 4.)

favours is not without support from other friends in this country.

THE ARMS ACT.

Discussing the various disabilities and disqualifications which are imposed on the people of India, Dr. Clark writes strongly on the subject of the Arms Act and the exclusion of Indians from commissions in the Army.

This position of racial inferiority is very humiliating to the Indian people, and especially to the intelligent class who come to this country for their education, take degrees at our universities, are called to our Bar, and enter various professions. . . . Unless Acts of Parliament and Royal pledges are to be treated as "scraps of paper," equality between Indians and Europeans must be established as it was by law and proclamation intended.

As regards the hopes held out to India, Dr. Clark reminds Lord Sydenham and other reactionaries with a convenient memory, that Mr. Asquith, as Prime Minister, on several occasions recognised the part played by Indians in the War, and spoke of the Indian people "as joint and equal custodians of one common interest and future," and that both he and other responsible statesmen have hinted, by no means obscurely, that, in the future, the Government of India will be more representative of the people and more under their control. Lord Chelmsford, in opening the winter session of the Imperial Legislative Council, intimated that the Government of India had last autumn "addressed the Secretary of State on the general question of political reform", but that no speedy reply could be expected. All the more reason, then, that the proposals should be submitted for public discussion. They will be utterly useless and unacceptable unless they go to the root of the matter. So long as they are shrouded in secrecy, a general suspicion will obtain that they are of the usual temporising character.—"India."

HOME RULE PILLS

MADE of Gold, Silver, Amber, Musk Silajit. The best Nervine Tonic. Restores strength and vigour.

Price per bottle of 50 Pills Re. 1.

HOME RULE BALM

The best cure for all aches and pains.

Price, per bottle As. 6 only

HOME RULE REMEDIES OFFICE,
209, Thambu Chetty Street,
MADRAS, E.
Wanted Energetic Agents.

BOROLIN

BARON BELA VECSEY SAYS:—

About a week ago the roots of my hair on head, beard and eyebrows became inflamed, and inflamation began to spread fast. I was shooting at the time at Marmaros consequently no physician was near. I tried Borolin, and thank God am quite well now. This proves that Borolin is really a miraculous medicine.

Thousands of other unsolicited testimonials. If you cannot obtain Borolin at local chemists' order direct from

BOROLIN IMPORT DEPOT:—
298, Bazaar Road, Bandra.
Rs. 1-4-0 per bottle.

INDIA AFTER THE WAR.

PROBLEM OF INTER-EMPIRE READJUSTMENT.

VIEWS OF A FRIENDLY CRITIC.

An excellent article on "The Indian Problem" has been written for "Forward," the Glasgow Labour weekly, by Dr. G. B. Clark, who represented Caithness in the House of Commons from 1885 to 1900, and has been for many years past a member of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress.

When the war is over (writes Dr. Clark) there will be many problems of the greatest importance affecting the whole structure of the British Empire, which both Parliament and the people of the United Kingdom will need to consider. Among them is the question of the future administration of India.

The present system of Government is like that of Russia, a bureaucratic one. It is a Government of officials responsible only to themselves, though, unlike that of Russia, it is honest and efficient, and there is no corruption. Of the fourteen hundred bureaucrats who govern India, less than one hundred are Indians, and, consequently, it is practically a Government of foreigners, alien in race and language. Like the Tsar, the Viceroy has despotic powers, tempered a little by the influence of the Secretary of State for India in London. He may use those powers in the interests of the people, but, very often, he only begins to understand their requirements when his term of office expires. From the time he arrives until he departs he rarely comes in touch with the people. He is in the hands of the officials, and dependent upon them for his information about the condition of the country. There was a period in the history of India when a benevolent despotism was the form of government best suited to it, but, in consequence of the influence of Western civilisation, that time has now passed away. Progress and evolution operate upon States as well as upon individuals, and old and time-worn institutions have to give way to newer and more modern methods.

INDIAN COUNCILLORS' MEMORANDUM.

"The India of to-day must get rid of the old exclusive methods of legislation and administration, and adopt a more liberal and democratic one in the future." An attempt in this direction was made by the Indian Councils Act of 1909. Speaking during the Debate on the Second Reading of the Bill, Mr. Asquith said in reply to a critic, "It is most desirable in the circumstances to give the people of India the feeling that these Legislative Councils are not mere automatoms the wires of which are pulled by the official hierarchy"; and, doubtless, that was the intention of the Liberal Cabinet. But the working of the Act has shown that the object of its promoters has not been attained, and that an illustration has been afforded of another measure 'that keeps the word of promise to the ear but breaks it to the hope.'"

Dr. Clark then proceeds to summarise the various points in the memorandum which was recently submitted to Lord Chelmsford by nineteen elected members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. The case, he says, is stated with great moderation, clearness, and ability: and he expresses the hope that the scheme of reform which is advocated will be carried into effect when the war is over.

It is not the work of amateurs, but the well-considered proposals of men who, for their knowledge and ability, have been elected to the highest office in India, and who represent the educated and progressive class of every race and faith in that vast territory. The present bureaucratic system is now an anachronism and can no longer be maintained. All the unnecessary and absurd disabilities must be removed, and a large measure of self-government conferred upon the Indian people.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S COUNCIL.

There is, however, one of the proposals which Dr. Clark is inclined to criticise. The suggestion made in the memorandum—and repeated in the scheme approved by the Congress and the Moslem League—is that the Secretary of State's Council in London should be abolished and replaced by two Under Secretaries, of whom one of them should be an Indian, and that the Secretary of State should be placed in the same position with regard to India as the Colonial Secretary occupies in regard to the Dominions. The wisdom of this proposal is described by Dr. Clark as rather doubtful. The position of the two Ministers is (he says) very different.

The Colonial Secretary can always consult the High Commissioners for the Dominions and the Agents-General of the Colonies on any questions affecting them, but there are no analogous officials representing the Presidencies and the Provinces of India. It would be better to reform the Council rather than abolish it. Instead of limiting its membership to old Civil Servants who have had long service in India, and some of whom are completely out of touch with the India of to-day, it might be composed of three members of this class, three Indians appointed by the elected Councillors in India, and three men of affairs from this country, not necessarily connected with India. Such a Council might be of great use to the Secretary of State when new and important questions have to be considered.

We commend to the consideration of our Indian readers this criticism on a point of detail. Dr. Clark is an old friend of Indian reform, and the modifications which he

(Continued in Column 3.)

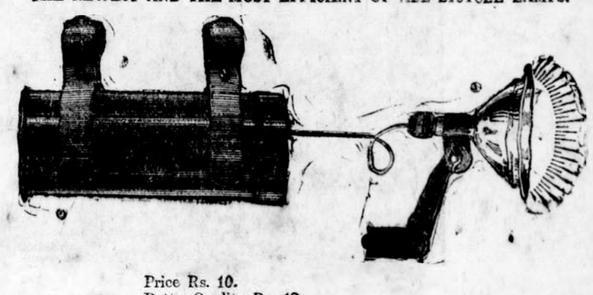
VEN-YUSA is intimately associated with the health of the skin and is a necessity. Ordinary face creams as a rule may satisfy vanity, but they ignore nature. Ven-Yusa is quite unique.

VEN-YUSA
The Oxygen Face Cream.

Ven-Yusa enhances the beauty and vitality of the skin by virtue of its natural oxygen properties. The result of using Ven-Yusa every day is a skin that is always soft and clear, and a complexion dainty and attractive.

R. 1 per jar, of Chemists, Perfumers, &c. Head Depot: 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

ELECTRIC
THE NEWEST AND THE MOST EFFICIENT OF ALL BICYCLE LAMPS.



Price Rs. 10.
Better Quality Rs. 12.
Best Quality Rs. 15.
All Complete with one Dry Cell and Container.

Here is the Bicycle Lamp you have so anxiously been looking and waiting for. The Lamp without nuisance and trouble. Buy one, fix it on to your Cycle and forget all about Cycle Lamps and troubles attached to them.

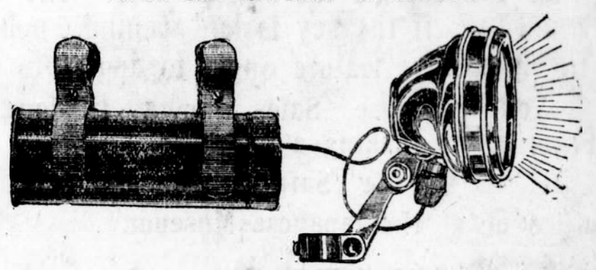
It will not go out in any weather or vibration and will not need a refil for a year at least. Just turn a switch and get a dazzling flood of light in front of you.

It needs no matches or oil and is absolutely safe and smokeless and remains neat and clean always.

Its Battery gives a total of 50 hours light before getting exhausted and Costs Rs. 3 only. If you use your Cycle for half an hour every evening on an average, you are assured of at least one year's service at Rs. 3 only.

It is not worth investigation?

MOTOR CYCLE LAMPS.



Price Complete with one Dry Cell and Metal Container .. .. .. Rs. 20.
Same with two Cells.. .. .. „ 25.
One Dry Cell gives 50 hours light.
Two Dry Cells give double the light for 100 hours.

EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING Co., KARACHI.
Telegrams: "ELECTRIC KARACHI."
WE STOCK VARIOUS OTHER NOVELTIES: SEND FOR LIST.

Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what a prospectus of the India Provident Company Ltd., the Safest and Cheapest House for Life and Marriage Assurances will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Govt. Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,00,000.

WANTED agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.

For particulars apply at once, mentioning this paper to the Secretary, 29, Grey Street, Calcutta.

SAJAN & Co.

OUR SPECIALITIES ARE—
Tiles Marble, Sculpture and Monumental Work.

Patronised by—
Government, Public Works Department and Native States.

Apply for Catalogue—It Costs you nothing.

THE SAJAN TILE MART,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address:—"SAJANCO."

VEGETONE.
A Vegetable Extract.

For YOU, your FRIEND, your HOUSEHOLD and for EVERYONE.

A healthful Beverage, a hot Drink, and more suitable and nourishing than objectionable meat extracts, obtained from questionable sources. One cup costs a fraction of an anna.

Food value is equal to 4 annas worth of soup made from meat.

Full particulars and trial tin sufficient for 56 cups for Rs. 1/12 post free V.P.P. from Sole Agents—

VEGETONE,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that at the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the increasing sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 4/-.

SCENT OF ORIENTALS.
Otto Dilbahar.
(Registered.)

Fragrant, dainty and lasting, yet never overpowering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern Luxury and Splendour.

Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alchohol but it is an essence of a thousand flowers.

Just a few drops on your handkerchief or coat sleeves give the delightful smell around you.

Facsimile ½ oz. bottle.

Try Otto Dilbahar and realise for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume.

Price per small bottle .. .. Rs. 0 8
„ „ Medium bottle.. .. „ 0 12
„ „ Large bottle .. .. „ 2 0
Perfumed cards one anna each. V. P. Extra.
P. S.—When buying see the name carefully.

OTTO DILBAHAR.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
165, Jumma Musjid Market BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN COY.

Are the Largest Builders of SAFES in the World.

Their Safes are absolutely FIRE-PROOF as their special Composition stands unequalled to-day as a heat-resisting substance.

There are Two doors to every Safe. The outside door is fitted with a combination lock capable of 1,000,000 changes. Thus the owner alone can operate the outside door. The inner door has a special lock and key. If the key is left behind, nobody can make use of it. This protective feature ought to appeal to every user of Safes.

You purchase Safes for a life-long use. See HERRING-HALL Safes before making a purchase.

few Safes are on show. Come and see them in this office or at the Japanese Museum.

P. MUNCHERJI,
No. 1, DALAL STREET,

MOTORIST,

You ought to know that there is no more vulcanising solution or other lengthy process required in repairing tubes, if yo use the

Vulco Visco

cementless patches. You can repair your own inner tubes by using a little bit of petrol from your petrol tank.

Price for 6 patches Rs. 2.

The rival patches are on the same process but will cost Rs. 4 per tin.

We have also got a supply of Roberails Motor watches, Signal horns, Special American metal polish, etc. etc.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
BOMBAY & POONA.

PEARSE & Co.,

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

HOT CROSS BUNS
FOR
GOOD FRIDAY
and during Easter.

Register your orders for Easter Eggs and fresh and first class

HOT CROSS BUNS.

Prices: 1, 2 and 4 Annas Each.

A large quantity will also be ready for
IMMEDIATE SUPPLY.

HIGH LIFE

THE TRUE TEST
OF RELIABLE TIMEKEEPERS.

Full Jewelled, Lever;
Sterling Silver Rs. 30.
Ditto with Radium Dial;
Rs. 35

Catalogue on application.

MADORINA WATCH Co., Ltd.
HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

HOUSE OWNERS

Letting their blocks or rooms will find the Leelaw-Entry-System Books most useful to give them the right information regarding—

I. (*a*) The rent collected.
(*b*) When paid.
(*c*) Arrears due.

II. The Leelaw-Entry-System Books will be useful as reference books. For one copy book of 13 sheets, for a building having 10 stories with 10 blocks or rooms on each floor.

WILL LAST OVER TWELVE YEARS.

II. It costs you only Rs. 3-12. By V. P. Rs. 3-15.

For the duration of War

Everything realised less expenses for War Relief Purposes. Copies of Leelaw-Entry-System Books (with instructions to use them) obtainable from :—

MANAGER, "BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

At Rs. 3-12 per Copy Book. By V. P. Rs. 3-15.

EASTER EGGS

NOW READY
A large assortment to select from.

MONGINI BROTHERS

CONFECTIONERS BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
62, ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY

SEE THAT YOU GET

THE WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVE.

(Only a few reasons why preferred so popular).
It is far superior to any stove with wick.
No soot or smell because it is wickless.
Most economical because it has no wick.
Takes any grade of kerosine oil and produces a powerful blue flame.
No pump and hence the safest.
Nothing to get out of order—a mechanical perfection.
With one, two or three burners.
Prices from Rs. 14 to Rs. 58 only.
Baking Ovens to suit all sizes available.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ld.,
50, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

YOUR EYES

If your eyes are giving you trouble, or your present Glasses are not suiting you, let us test your sight and tell you the reason why: without obligation on your part, of course.

LAWRENCE & MAYO
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East,
No. 44, HORNBY ROAD
(Macmillan Buildings), BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 1827.
Also at Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Simla, Madras, Lucknow, Rangoon.
HEAD OFFICE: 19, NEW OXFORD ST., LONDON.

I. C. O. SALAD OIL

For Salads and Cooking

Our old grocer knew how to start us off right" said the bride "it's the pride of the pantry. With it we are fined for company.

For making Mayonnaise French Dressing and the like, it replaces olive and other imported oils with equal satisfaction and the cost is a great deal less. For general cooking and frying it safely takes the place of ghee or butter at one third the price.

Sold by all progressive dealers in 1lb., 3½lbs., and 35lbs. tins.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
THE
Indian Cotton Oil Co. Ld.,
Hummam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Phone 2136.)

Relieves immediately without injection.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

SANTAL MIDY

Beware of Imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. - Sold by all Chemists.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.
5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

MENOIS GOLD PILLS

The best tonic of the day, remedy for Indian Potentates, gives health, strength and vigour to all. Universal cure for all diseases of the heart, lungs, stomach and liver.

Prices: Rs. 2 per phial; Rs. 3 per tube

Agents Wanted:

Menois Gold Pills Agency,
Gaiety Theatre Chambers, Fort, BOMBAY.

[Est. 1895.]

DIAMOND MERCHANTS

Telephone 2236

SURAJMAL LALUBHAI & Co.

Telegrams 'Caimoon.'

225-7, KALBADEVI ROAD

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Select stock of Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires, etc. and all kinds of Jewellery, such as Necklaces, Bracelets, Pins, Earrings, Pendant Brooch, etc.

In serving our customers we make it a point to afford prompt as well as accurate service.

Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.